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OKLAHOMA

labor MARKET

JOB SERVICE

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

JUNE 1981

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George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA labor market

JUNE 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W. J. BOWMAN, CHIEF
WESLEY WILSON, BRANCH MANAGER

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Local Office Administrative Areas

LOCAL OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED
ADA	*Pontotoc*
ALTUS	*Jackson, Greer, Harmon, Kiowa and Tillman*
ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
CLAREMORE	*Rogers*
CLINTON	*Custer, Blaine, Dewey and Washita*
DUNCAN	*Jefferson and Stephens*
DURANT	*Bryan, Atoka, Johnston and Marshall*
EDMOND	*Oklahoma and Logan*
ELK CITY	*Beckham and Roger Mills*
ENID	*Garfield, Alfalfa, Grant, Major and Woods*
GUYMON	*Texas, Beaver and Cimarron*
HOLDENVILLE	*Hughes*
HUGO	*Choctaw and Pushmataha*
IDABEL	*McCurtain*
LAWTON	*Comanche and Cotton*
McALESTER	*Pittsburg, Coal, Latimer, McIntosh and Haskell*
MIAMI	*Ottawa and Craig*
MUSKOGEE	*Muskogee and Wagoner*
NORMAN	*Cleveland and McClain*
OKLAHOMA CITY	*Oklahoma*
Moore	*Oklahoma and Cleveland*
Meridian Office	*Oklahoma, Canadian and Kingfisher*
Shawnee	*Pottawatomie and Lincoln*
OKMULGEE	*Okmulgee and Okfuskee*
PONCA CITY	*Kay and Osage*
POTEAU	*LeFlore*
PRYOR	*Mayes and Delaware*
SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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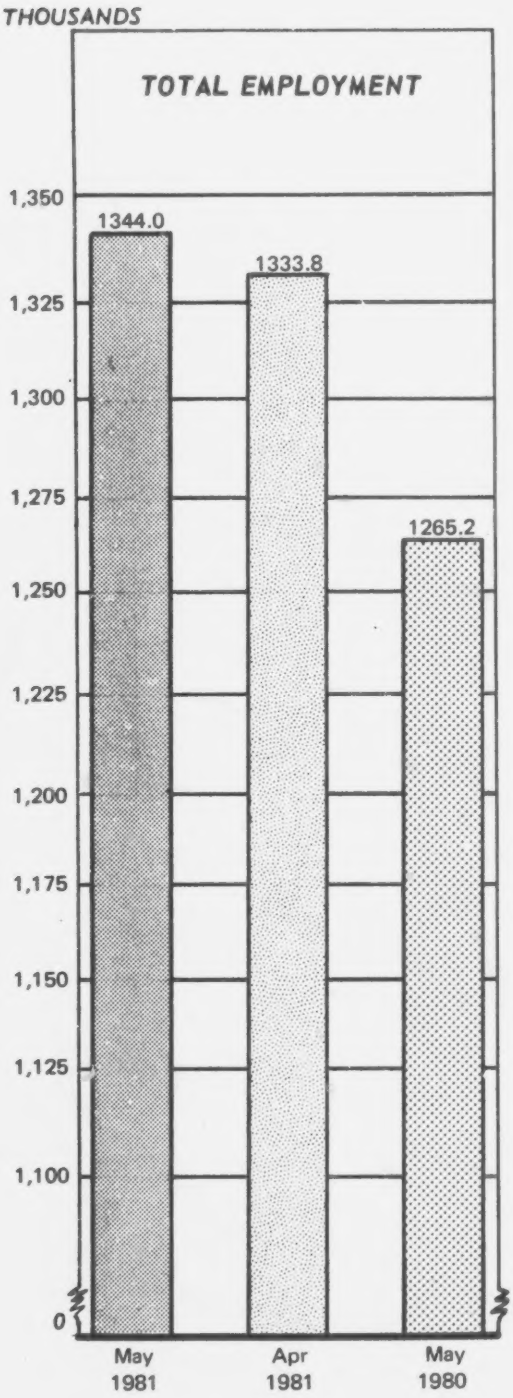
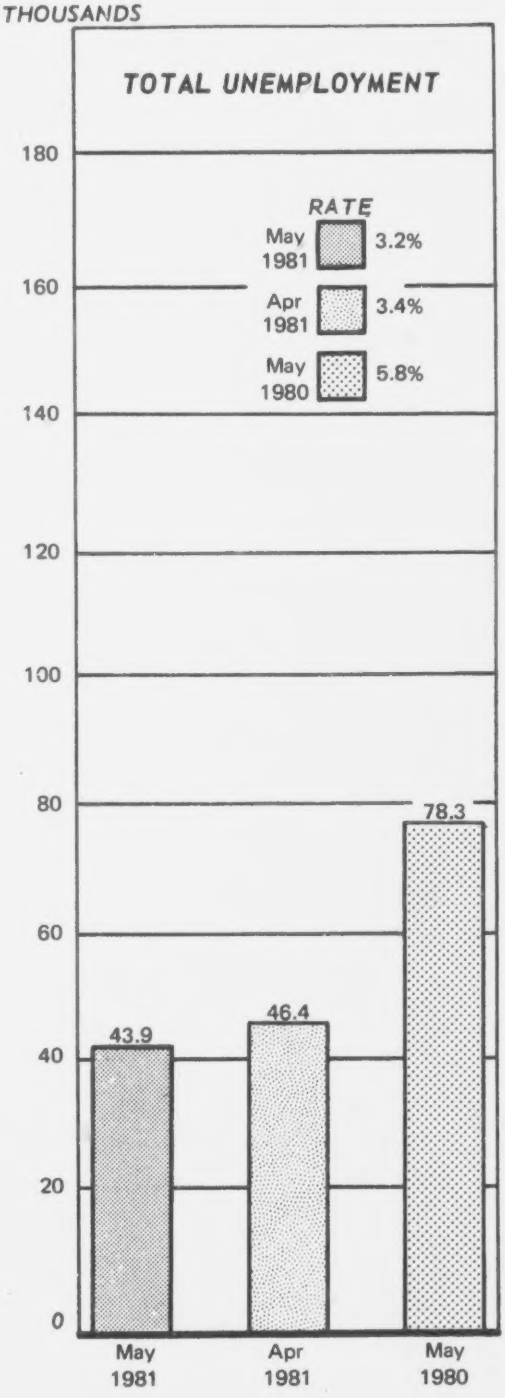
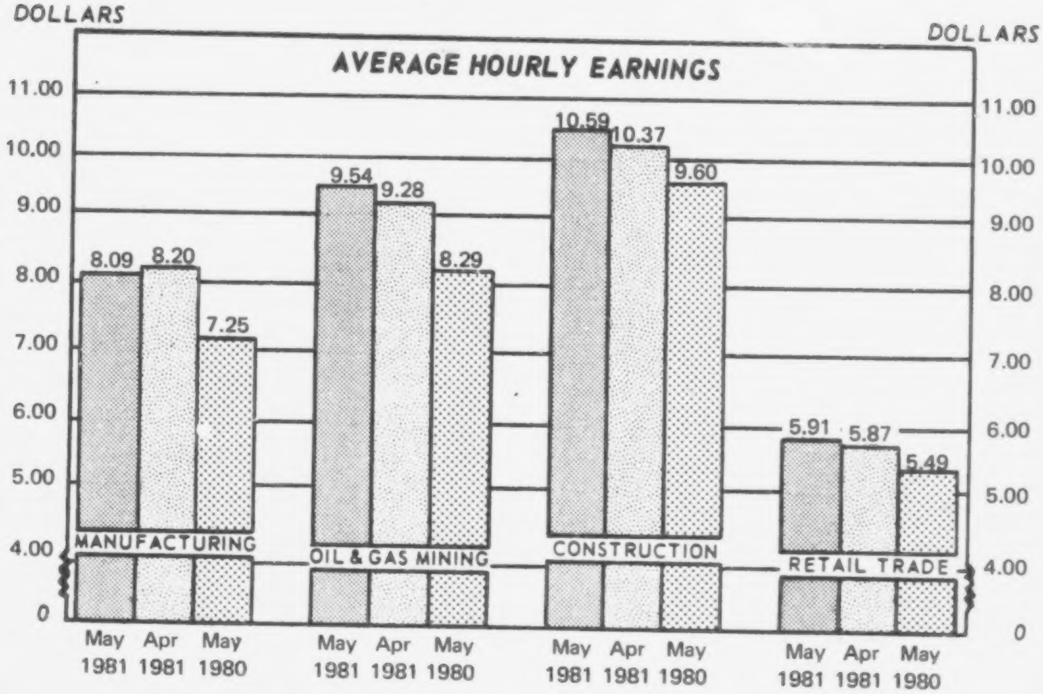
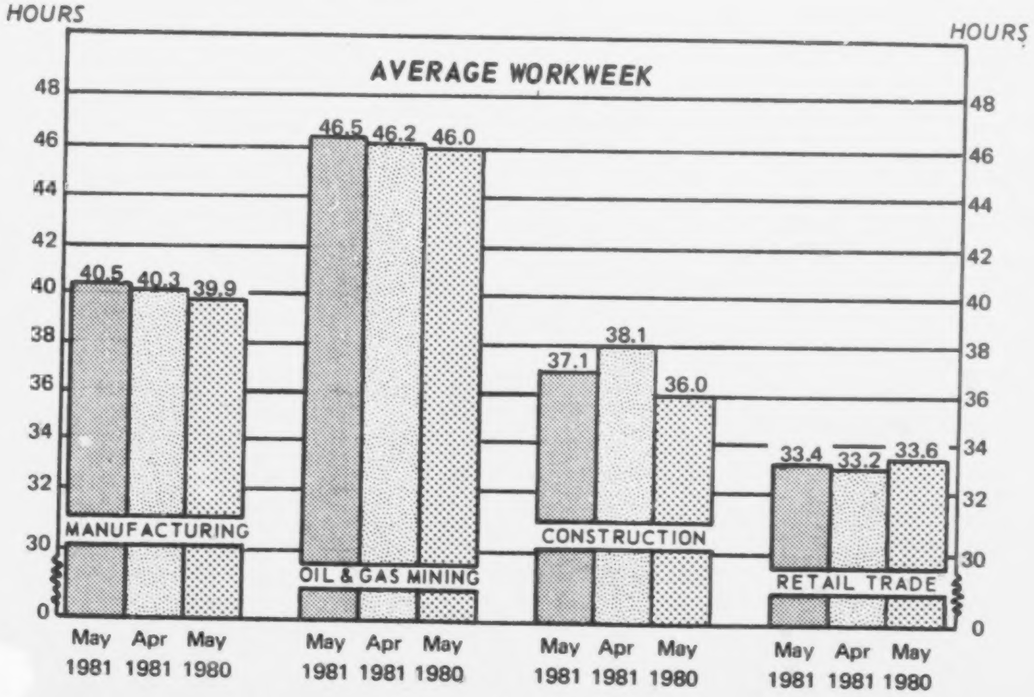
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
1344.0
1333.8
1265.2
May 1981
Apr 1981
May 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
May 1981 3.2%
Apr 1981 3.4%
May 1980 5.8%
43.9
46.4
78.3
May 1981
Apr 1981
May 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.09
8.20
7.25
9.54
9.28
8.29
10.59
10.37
9.60
5.91
5.87
5.49
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
May 1981
Apr 1981
May 1980


HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
40.5
40.3
39.9
46.5
46.2
46.0
37.1
38.1
36.0
33.4
33.2
33.6
MANUFACTURING
OIL & GAS MINING
CONSTRUCTION
RETAIL TRADE
May 1981
Apr 1981
May 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES RISE IN MAY

Total employment in Oklahoma rose to an all time high of 1,344,000 in May, up 10,200 from April. This latest month's estimate also surpassed the year-earlier total by 78,800 workers—the largest May-to-May increase on record.

Unemployment continued its downward movement, dropping to 43,900, or 2,500 below the previous month. More significantly, the drop in joblessness reduced the state's unemployment rate in May to 3.2 percent of the work force, compared to 5.8 in May 1980 when 78,300 persons were unemployed.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	May 1981 p	Apr 1981 r	May 1980 r	Apr 1981 May 1981	Apr 1981 to May 1981	May 1980 to May 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,387.9**	**1,380.2**	**1,343.5**	**.6**	**7.7**	**44.4**
Unemployment	43.9	46.4	78.3	-5.4	-2.5	-34.4
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*3.2*	*3.4*	*5.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*3.3*	*3.4*	*5.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,344.0	1,333.8	1,265.2	.8	10.2	78.8
Agriculture	56.9	51.7	57.4	10.1	5.2	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	170.1	168.9	167.8	.7	1.2	2.3
Idled by Labor Disputes	.6	.5	.9	20.0	.1	-.3

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

Total employment remained fairly stable in most of Oklahoma's 77 counties. Unemployment rates declined in 48, increased in 18, and remained unchanged over the 30-day period in 11 counties. Jobless rates in the two largest metropolitan areas were both 3.0 percent, or below the state's 3.2 rate. By further comparison, the national unemployment rate for May was 7.1 percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced to a record 1,180,500 in May, up 6,000 from April. This monthly job gain largely reflected growth in wholesale-retail trade, manufacturing and services of 2,500, 1,100 and 1,000, respectively.

Hiring at eating and drinking establishments accounted for the largest increase among wholesale and retail components. In manufacturing, most of the gain was centered largely in nonelectrical machinery and fabricated metal products. Additions in services occurred in various components such as hotels and other lodging places and health services.

Mining, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate counted gains of fewer than 1,000 workers between April and May. Government and construction, however, reacted in opposition to the monthly upturn, posting losses of 400 and 200 jobs, respectively.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
In Oklahoma
MAY 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Apr 1981 May 1981	April 1981 to May 1981	May 1980 to May 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,180.5**	**1,174.5**	**1,136.8**	**.5**	**6.0**	**43.7**
Manufacturing	**193.4**	**192.3**	**191.1**	**.6**	**1.1**	**2.3**
Durable Goods	**127.9**	**126.9**	**123.9**	**.8**	**1.0**	**4.0**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.1	3.1	3.5	0	0	-.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.5	10.4	10.2	1.0	.1	.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	0	.3
Fabricated Metal Products	23.9	23.6	23.5	1.3	.3	.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.0	15.2	.7	.1	-.1
Machinery, except Electrical	42.5	42.1	38.7	1.0	.4	3.8
Oil Field Machinery	12.9	12.8	11.7	.8	.1	1.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.8	0	0	0
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.3	12.3	13.7	0	0	-1.4
Transportation Equipment	21.7	21.5	20.9	.9	.2	.8
Aircraft & Parts	9.0	8.9	9.0	1.1	.1	0
Nondurable Goods	**65.5**	**65.4**	**67.2**	.2	.1	**-1.7**
Food & Kindred Products	15.4	15.4	16.5	0	0	-1.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.6	10.7	11.1	-.9	-.1	-.5
Printing & Publishing	10.5	10.6	10.8	-.9	-.1	-.3
Newspapers & Periodicals	5.9	6.0	6.2	-1.7	-.1	-.3
Petroleum & Coal Pròducts	9.3	9.1	9.2	2.2	.2	.1
Petroleum Refining	8.4	8.2	8.3	2.4	.2	.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.5	11.5	11.8	0	0	-.3
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.2	7.2	7.3	0	0	-.1
Mining	**81.9**	**81.2**	**70.0**	**.9**	**.7**	**11.9**
Oil & Gas Extraction	78.7	78.0	66.8	.9	.7	11.9
Contract Construction	**57.5**	**57.7**	**58.2**	**-.3**	**-.2**	**-.7**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**69.3**	**68.6**	**68.0**	**1.0**	**.7**	**1.3**
Transportation	39.0	38.7	38.3	.8	.3	.7
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.1	3.2	6.5	.2	.1
Communications & Public Utilities	30.3	29.9	29.7	1.3	.4	.6
Trade	**281.2**	**278.7**	**266.3**	**.9**	**2.5**	**14.9**
Wholesale	**72.5**	**72.0**	**68.1**	**.7**	**.5**	**4.4**
Retail	**208.7**	**206.7**	**198.2**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**10.5**
General Merchandise	29.2	29.0	27.0	.7	.2	2.2
Food Stores	33.2	33.2	33.2	0	0	.0
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	25.9	25.7	25.2	.8	.2	.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.5	14.2	14.0	2.1	.3	.5
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.1**	**57.5**	**56.5**	**1.0**	**.6**	**1.6**
Banking	19.7	19.7	19.3	0	0	.4
Services	**212.4**	**211.4**	**197.7**	**.5**	**1.0**	**14.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.1	9.9	10.2	2.0	.2	-.1
Personal Services	11.1	11.2	10.5	-.9	-.1	.6
Health Services	64.8	64.6	61.8	.3	.2	3.0
Government	**226.7**	**227.1**	**229.0**	**-.2**	**-.4**	**-2.3**
Federal	45.1	44.8	49.8	.7	.3	-4.7
State & Local	181.6	182.3	179.2	-.4	-.7	2.4

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

May nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced 43,700 from the corresponding 1980 month. Strong over-the-year gains of more than 10,000 occurred in trade, ahead by 14,900, service up 14,700 and mining, plus 11,900 jobs. The increase in mining occurred solely in the dominant oil and gas extraction segment. This marked the seventh consecutive month of record totals in this industry.

Manufacturing recorded the next largest gain — 2,300 — concentrated in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, which was up 3,800, partly because of an upsurge in the production of oil field machinery and equipment. Finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities were other industries adding workers from a year ago.

Government employment slipped 2,300 as a gain in state and local jobs of 2,400 was more than outweighed by the reduction of 4,700 federal jobs. Construction payrolls also declined, losing 700 jobs. This loss was attributed, in part, to continued high interest rates over the past year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma dropped to 12,832 for the week ending May 23, 1981, compared to 13,797 during the corresponding period in April. Of the latest total, 7,546 or 59 percent were males and 5,286 or 41 percent females. This month's figures indicated a two percent decline in males and, consequently, an equivalent rise in the percent of females receiving jobless benefits, when compared to the previous period of comparison.

Contract construction continued as the industry with the largest number of claimants, 2,980; this constituted a rise of 258 over the month.

Manufacturing followed as the industry with the second highest total of insured unemployed persons, 2,880. As a percent of the total, this group represented 22 percent versus 15 percent during the preceding period

Those persons formerly working in the service industry comprised about 18 percent this month and totaled 2,368. Also, those claimants classified in wholesale-retail trade totaled 1,863 in May.

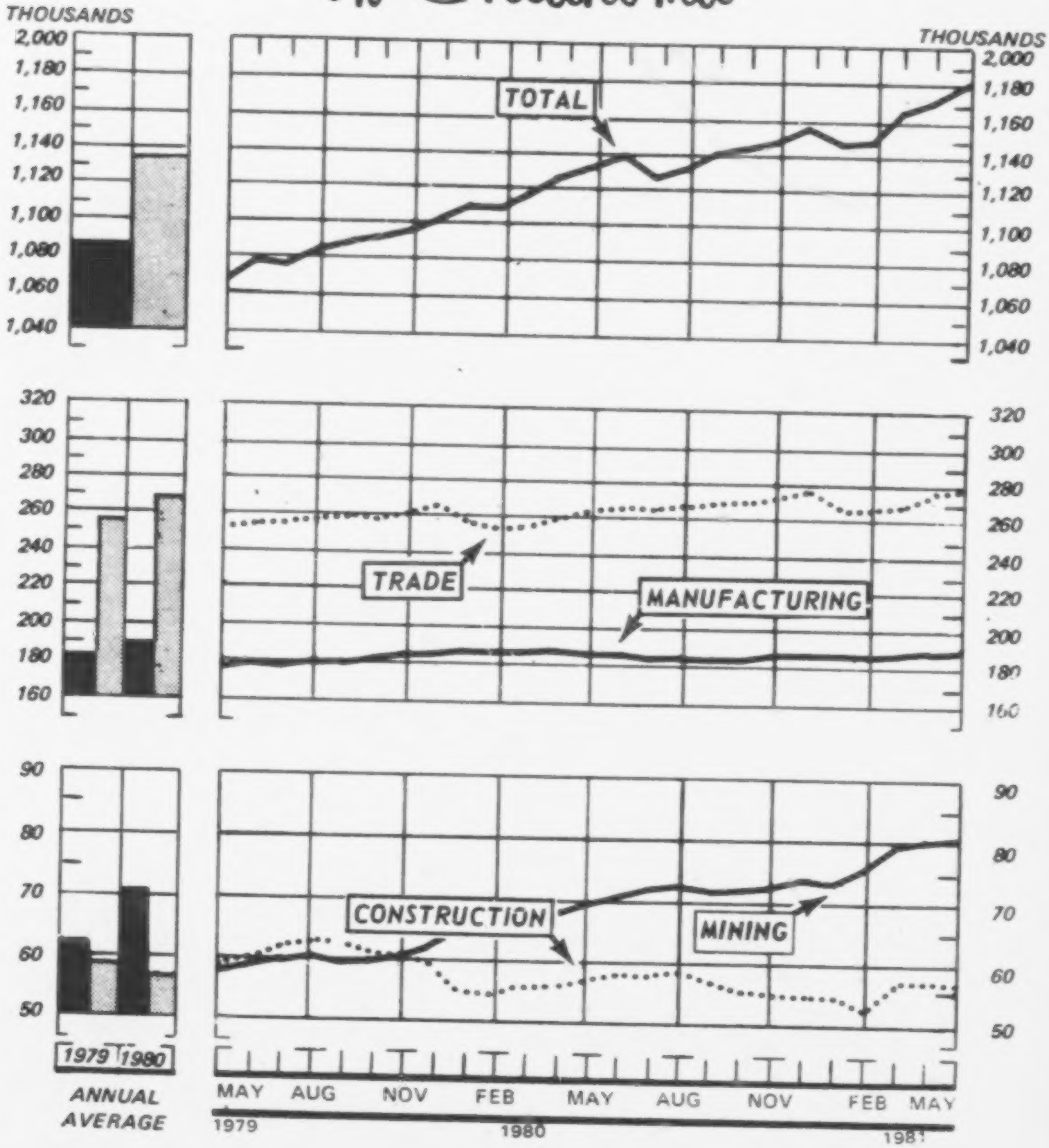
According to duration, those drawing benefits for five to 14 weeks totaled 5,532 or 43 percent. Next, insured claimants for less than a five week period numbered 4,164 and, finally, 3,136 persons had been receiving benefits for longer than 15 weeks.

By occupational classification, structural work comprised the largest total of insured claimants in May. Clerical followed with 2,053 persons drawing insured benefits, while those in professional technical and managerial occupations had 1,365 and service claimants totaled 1,235. These occupational groups accounted for over 60 percent of total insured unemployment during the week ending May 23, 1981.

According to age group, those claimants 25-34 years of age continued as the most numerous. Those in this age group 35 to 44 followed at a distant second.

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



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* *Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma averaged 40.5 hours per week during May, up two-tenths of an hour from the comparable week of the previous month. Among manufacturing industries, only stone-clay-glass, transportation equipment, food and kindred products and petroleum refining indicated shorter workweeks, while workers in nine other published components worked longer weekly hours. Hourly earnings in manufacturing industries rose generally, except for a decline in food and kindred products and apparel and other textile products. Hourly pay climbed 51 cents in food, but apparel remained unchanged over the month.

Durable goods workers in May averaged 41.2 hours weekly at $8.37 per hour. This resulted in $344.84 weekly, up $4.59 from April. All component industries among hard goods producers reported higher average hourly earnings paid during May and weekly hours worked were generally longer. Consequently, workers received larger weekly paychecks, except in transportation equipment where the shorter workweek pulled workers salaries down to $475.68 from $482.85 in April.

Nondurable goods workers averaged 39.0 hours in May, off one-half hour from the previous month. Hourly earnings also dropped to $7.42, or 44 cents less. This combination resulted in a rather sharp drop of $21.09 per week in earnings for all soft goods workers. Individually, decreased pay in food and kindred products and petroleum refining were largely responsible for the over-all earnings loss in this sector.

Weekly earnings of nonfactory workers varied in May, with those in oil and gas extraction, wholesale trade and retail trade (except eating and drinking places) receiving larger weekly paychecks. On the other hand, employees in construction and communications-public utilities sustained wage losses, when compared to the previous month.

Over the year, hourly earnings increased significantly in several industries. For instance, in manufacturing, those working in stone-clay-glass, oil and gas extraction and transportation equipment gained $1.16, $1.25 and $1.29 per hour, respectively. Workers in primary metal industries and nonelectrical machinery averaged respective gains of $1.00 and $1.01 hourly. In nonmanufacturing industries, average increases ranged from 42 cents more in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places) and 99 cents more per hour in the construction trades. These hourly gains, coupled with generally longer workweeks, pushed weekly wages higher in all industry divisions except in the petroleum refining and food and kindred products components of manufacturing.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma should rise statewide in June and possibly move upward for several months as seasonal job opportunities become available. During June, agricultural employment usually peaks, when harvest activities are in full swing. Also, domestic service and other service jobs should benefit from seasonality during both June and July.

Nonfarm payroll employment may increase in June, with gains possible in mining, services and manufacturing. Also, construction could add workers and a minor seasonal gain is possible in transportation-public utilities. Conversely, government usually suffers a significant job loss within state and local sectors as schools and colleges close for the summer vacation period. Overall, wage and salary employment should also remain at a high level through July and possibly over the next several months.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Accessions rose rather sharply in Oklahoma manufacturing during May according to labor turnover rates reported at plants throughout the state. Specifically, total hiring rose to 69 from 53 per thousand in April, with new hires accounting for almost all of the monthly increase. Separations edged slightly upward as quits and layoffs were higher than the prior month.

Accession and separation rates in durable and nondurable plants paralleled the trend for all manufacturing workers. Among individual industries, accessions rose in all but one—metal processing, off five per thousand. Largest numerical increase occurred in food and kindred products, up 47, closely followed by 43 per thousand more workers in lumber and wood products. Proportionally, greatest hiring occurred in the petroleum and coal products industry, rising to 38 from seven per thousand. Separations registered generally moderate advances in all industries, except petroleum and coal products, which declined to eight from 12 per thousand as the quit rate dropped sharply.

Over the year, accessions for all manufacturing workers increased 15 per thousand or 30 percent, while separations dipped to 55 from 56 per thousand as quits rose and layoffs declined since May 1980.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
INDUSTRY	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980
Manufacturing	**6.9**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**6.0**	**4.7**	**4.6**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**5.6**	**4.0**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**.6**	**.4**	**1.0**
Durable Goods	6.6	5.6	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	.5	.2	1.0
Lumber & Wood Products	10.6	6.3	9.2	9.8	5.9	8.7	9.1	7.0	9.2	5.8	5.2	4.7	.6	*	2.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.7	8.7	6.5	9.3	7.1	5.0	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.2	3.8	.2	.3	2.3
Metal Processing	7.1	7.6	6.2	6.9	6.9	5.8	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.1	4.8	4.2	.8	.2	.4
Machinery	6.0	4.7	4.0	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.3	2.9	2.6	2.4	.5	.2	.9
Trans. Equip.	4.2	4.1	2.5	3.4	3.4	.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	.2	.2	1.1
Nondurable Goods	7.5	4.7	6.6	6.0	4.1	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.7	4.7	4.1	4.7	.8	.6	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	11.3	6.6	10.8	8.5	5.3	8.5	8.8	9.7	10.3	6.8	5.7	7.9	1.0	1.8	1.6
Printing & Pub.	4.5	2.7	4.7	4.3	2.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	.2	*	.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.8	.7	4.2	1.3	.7	3.8	.8	1.2	1.1	.4	.8	.8	.1	.1	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	5.0	4.8	3.3	4.2	4.2	2.5	4.6	4.1	4.9	3.2	3.4	2.4	.7	.1	1.4

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Change From Apr 1981	Change From May 1980
Total Labor Force	**433,000**	**429,400**	**405,900**	**3,600**	**27,100**
Unemployment	12,900	12,600	21,700	300	-8,800
Rate	*3.0*	*2.9*	*5.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	420,100	416,800	384,200	3,300	35,900

May employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area rose to 420,100, up 3,300 from the month earlier. Over-the year comparisons indicated an increase of some 24,200 since May 1980. Unemployment increased in May, reaching a total of 12,900, up 300 from April, but off 8,800 from a year ago. Jobless rates stood at 3.0 percent for the latest month, 2.9 in April and 5.4 for May 1980.

Employment totals for nonfarm industries continued upward, adding some 3,100 during May. Construction moved ahead an estimated 1,200, followed by trade, up 700. Also, mining and finance-insurance-real estate added 400 each. Meanwhile, services picked up 300 and transportation-public utilities moved upward nominally.

Comparisons with year-ago estimates indicated an upturn of 24,200 new jobs. Trade paced the growth with 7,800 more. Service followed closely with 7,000 additions. Construction held strong with a growth of 3,400, while mining indicated 2,700 more employed. Transportation-public utilities employment was up 1,900 over the twelve months while finance-insurance-real estate jobs increased 1,100 from May 1980. Manufacturing's gain of only 500 over the year was due to apparent losses in nondurables segments.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**422,500**	**419.400**	**398,300**	**3,100**	**24,200**
Manufacturing	55,500	55,500	55,000	0	500
Durable Goods	38,500	38,200	37,400	300	1,100
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,400	6,300	6,600	100	-200
Machinery	16,000	16,000	16,400	0	-400
Transportation Equipment	10,700	10,600	9,500	100	1,200
Nondurable Goods	17,000	17,300	17,600	-300	-600
Food & Kindred Products	5,900	6,100	6,600	-200	-700
Printing & Publishing	4,000	4,000	4,200	0	-200
Nonmanufacturing	367,000	363,900	343,300	3,100	23,700
Mining	20,000	19,600	17,300	400	2,700
Construction	23,600	22,400	20,200	1,200	3,400
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,900	24,800	23,000	100	1,900
Transportation	13.400	13,300	11,400	100	2,000
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,600	0	-100
Trade	104,600	103,900	96,800	700	7,800
Wholesale	26,300	26,100	25,000	200	1,300
Retail	78,300	77,800	71,800	500	6,500
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	25,700	25,300	24,600	400	1,100
Banking	6,600	6,600	6,300	0	300
Services	79,800	79,500	72,800	300	7,000
Health Services	20,200	20,200	19,600	0	600
Government	88,400	88,400	88,600	0	-200
Federal	25,800	25,600	27,300	200	-1,500
State & Local	62,600	62,800	61,300	-200	1,300

** These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The typical workweek for manufacturing production workers moved upward in May to 41.2 hours from 40.6 in April. However, the hourly rate dropped one cent to $8.73 on the average. Consequently, weekly earnings rose to $359.68 or $4.84 more for May. Within durables, the workweek followed the overall pattern, up more than one-half hour to 42.0 hours. Nevertheless, average pay for durables workers dropped eleven cents to $9.06 hourly. As a result of the longer workweek, paychecks advanced somewhat to average $380.52 for this group. In soft goods, the workweek increased slightly, reaching 39.0 hours for May. Also, hourly pay rose 26 cents to a $7.76 average. This resulted in additional pay of $12.39, or checks which averaged $302.64 weekly for nondurables workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$359.68**	**$354.84**	**$321.73**	**41.2**	**40.6**	**41.3**	**$8.73**	**$8.74**	**$7.79**
Durable Goods	380.52	378.72	339.42	42.0	41.3	41.8	9.06	9.17	8.12
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	282.61	265.22	269.43	40.2	36.8	40.7	7.03	7.22	6.62
Nondurable Goods	302.64	290.25	277.20	39.0	38.7	40.0	7.76	7.50	6.93
Food & Kindred Prod.	345.35	334.27	310.75	42.9	42.1	41.6	8.05	7.94	7.47
Printing & Publishing	351.16	304.51	275.63	39.5	37.0	36.8	8.89	8.23	7.49

* *Averages are for approximately 40,500 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian
Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Labor turnover in Oklahoma City area manufacturing plants indicated moderate increases in hiring, quits and layoffs in May compared to the previous month. The accession rate rose to 54 from 48 per thousand employees, mostly due to new hiring rather than replacements. Total separations rose to 53 from 44 per thousand, with the higher quit rate mainly responsible. A higher quit rate partially reflects workers assessments of better job opportunities. Accessions and separations also showed moderate gains in both durable and nondurable goods sectors. Layoffs dropped at nondurables plants, however.

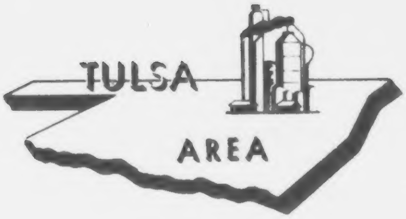
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980
Manufacturing	**5.4**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**4.7**	**4.3**	**3.5**	**5.3**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**3.7**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**.7**	**.5**	**.7**
Durable Goods	5.2	5.0	3.9	4.7	4.6	3.0	5.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.6	.7	.3	.4
Metal Processing	6.6	6.6	4.6	6.2	6.3	4.3	5.9	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.1	*	*	.4
Machinery	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.6	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.5	1.6	.6	.3
Trans. Equip.	3.6	3.9	3.4	2.6	3.1	.7	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	.7	*	*	.3
Nondurable Goods	5.6	4.4	5.9	4.6	3.6	4.6	5.6	5.4	6.8	4.1	3.5	4.3	.7	1.0	1.3
Food & Kindred Products	7.4	5.7	6.5	5.0	3.9	4.3	6.9	6.9	8.2	4.0	3.7	4.8	1.9	2.5	2.7
Printing & Pub.	4.6	2.2	4.6	4.5	2.2	4.5	4.7	2.8	4.6	4.1	2.3	3.2	.2	*	.3

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Change From Apr 1981	Change From May 1980
Total Labor Force	**340,400**	**339,400**	**327,500**	**1,000**	**12,900**
Unemployment	10,100	11,000	17,100	-900	-7,000
Rate	*3.0*	*3.2*	*5.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	330,300	328,400	310,400	1,900	19,900

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment rose to 330,300 in May, up 1,900 from the previous month. More significantly, this latest estimate surpassed the year earlier total by 19,900 workers. Unemployment dropped to 10,100 during May, down 900 over the month. This represented a drop of 7,000 from May 1980. Jobless rates were 3.0 percent this May, 3.2 in April and 5.2 percent one year ago.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose to 317,300 in May, up 2,100 from April. Construction rose 500 and manufacturing added 400 in durable goods components. Employment in the services group moved up 200, trade gained 300, and government reached a level some 300 higher than the previous month. Mining rose 200 in May, while finance-insurance-real estate was also 200 higher.

Yearly totals indicated an advance of 12,500 in nonfarm wage and salary jobs. Services paced the growth when it added 4,700 to its total, mostly in "other than health related" services. Manufacturing was next with a net gain of 2,700 new jobs as the total for durable goods rose due to significant gains in the machinery group. Trade advanced 2,500 for the year with 60 percent in wholesale establishments. A significant ten percent increase was seen in mining, up 2,100 for the year. Other gains included construction with 500 new jobs and finance-insurance-real estate, ahead 300.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**317,300**	**315,200**	**304,800**	**2,100**	**12,500**
Manufacturing	65,100	64,700	62,400	400	2,700
Durable Goods	52,000	51,600	49,000	400	3,000
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,400	4,400	3,700	0	700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	18,000	17,800	17,400	200	600
Machinery	19,000	18,900	17,000	100	2,000
Transportation Equipment	7,400	7,300	7,600	100	-200
Nondurable Goods	13,100	13,100	13,400	0	-300
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0
Petroleum Refining	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	252,200	250,500	242,400	1,700	9,800
Mining	23,200	23,000	21,100	200	2,100
Construction	18,400	17,900	17,900	500	500
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,200	24,200	24,100	0	100
Trade	72,800	72,500	70,300	300	2,500
Wholesale	23,500	23,300	22,000	200	1,500
Retail	49,300	49,200	48,300	100	1,000
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	15,900	15,700	15,600	200	300
Services	64,400	64,200	59,700	200	4,700
Health Services	19,400	19,300	18,300	100	1,100
Government	33,300	33,000	33,700	300	-400

** These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Production workers in Tulsa's manufacturing plants worked an average of 41.0 hours per week during the month of May. Average weekly hours were up almost one hour from the revised April estimate. At the same time, hourly earnings rose to $8.59 for the latest month, up nine cents from April. Average weekly hours rose substantially in durable goods, with a sizeable gain in average hourly earnings. Nondurables registered a slight loss in weekly hours and a few cents gain in hourly pay. Compared to May of last year, weekly hours increased 1.6 hours, and hourly earnings gained $1.01. Consequently, weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers were up nearly 20 percent yearly.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$352.19**	**$340.85**	**$298.65**	**41.0**	**40.1**	**39.4**	**$8.59**	**$8.50**	**$7.58**
Durable Goods	365.62	351.42	306.14	41.5	40.3	39.4	8.81	8.72	7.77
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	359.11	340.68	314.11	42.1	40.8	40.9	8.53	8.35	7.68
Machinery	345.27	333.13	284.33	41.3	39.8	39.6	8.36	8.37	7.18
Nondurable Goods	295.62	297.08	267.74	39.0	39.4	39.2	7.58	7.54	6.83
Printing & Publishing	305.98	293.99	282.63	41.8	41.7	41.2	7.32	7.05	6.86

* *Averages are for approximately 44,800 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Tulsa area manufacturing plants showed moderate turnover activity in May compared to April, as accessions rose to 61 from 50 per thousand employees. New hires accounted for virtually all of these accessions: Total separations were up by seven per thousand, with both quits and layoffs rising between April and May. Accession and separation rates in durable and nondurable goods producing plants followed the same trend as reported by all manufacturing. Compared to a year ago, hiring increased and separations decreased. In the latter classification, quits were nominally higher, but layoffs dipped slightly below May 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr 1981	May 1980
Manufacturing	**6.1**	**5.0**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**4.6**	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.5**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**.6**	**.3**	**.8**
Durable Goods	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.5	5.7	3.6	3.1	3.4	.5	.3	.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.9	8.1	6.0	9.9	7.2	5.1	7.4	6.6	8.3	6.7	5.1	4.2	*	*	3.4
Metal Processing	7.3	6.9	7.5	7.0	6.5	7.0	7.6	5.7	6.8	5.0	4.2	4.7	1.2	.3	.3
Machinery	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.2	3.5	4.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	.1	.2	.9
Trans. Equip.	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	.8	.8	1.0	.6	.7	1.0
Nondurable Goods	5.8	3.8	6.2	4.9	3.5	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.6	.9	.3	.3
Printing & Pub.	3.6	2.8	4.8	3.5	2.7	4.6	3.4	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	.1	*	*

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1979 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Carter County employment rose to 18,500 in May, some 700 ahead of the previous month and 900 greater than one year ago. Unemployment dropped to 450, down 125 over the month and 575 below the May 1980 level. The May jobless rate fell to 2.4 percent compared to 3.1 in April and 5.5 percent twelve months ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**18,950**	**18,375**	**18,625**	**575**	**325**
Unemployment	450	575	1,025	-125	-575
Rate	*2.4*	*3.1*	*5.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	18,500	17,800	17,600	700	900

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased to 17,200 in May, or 675 above the prior month. Mining accounted for much of the monthly gain with 500 additions. Government added 100 as the all other division had 50 more jobs and construction and wholesale-retail trade gained 25 apiece. Finally, manufacturing remained unchanged over this 30-day span.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary employment moved ahead by 325, paced by 275 more jobs in mining. The all other division increased 150 and government had 125 additions. On the downside, construction and transportation-public utilities slipped 25 each. At the same time, wholesale-retail trade held unchanged since May 1980.

Employment should increase in June as more summer job opportunities become available. Unemployment, however, could edge upward as more persons enter the local labor market. Total employment is expected to continue at a high level through July, but unemployment may begin dropping from its normal June peak.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,200**	**16,525**	**16,875**	**675**	**325**
Manufacturing	3,800	3,800	3,975	0	-175
Nonmanufacturing	13,400	12,725	12,900	675	500
Mining	2,450	1,950	2,175	500	275
Construction	525	500	550	25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	925	925	-25	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,725	3,700	3,725	25	0
Government	2,550	2,450	2,425	100	125
All Other*	3,250	3,200	3,100	50	150

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Garfield County employment moved marginally higher in May to 27,400 compared to 27,350 during April. Year-ago comparisons showed 1,175 more workers this May than estimated for May 1980. Unemployment improved significantly over both the monthly and yearly periods. Specifically, May Joblessness dropped to 600 or 2.1 percent versus 775 and 2.8 percent in April. Further, analysis showed 975 unemployed in May 1980, or 3.6 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,000**	**28,125**	**27,200**	**-125**	**800**
Unemployment	600	775	975	-175	-375
Rate	*2.1*	*2.8*	*3.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,400	27,350	26,225	50	1,175

Industry payroll jobs dropped fractionally lower in May compared to April as the manufacturing sector remained unchanged and nonmanufacturing eased slightly overall. Within this latter sector, construction fell 125 in response to high mortage interest rates. Mining and service eased nominally lower. Conversely, three divisions recorded moderate gains.

Year-ago comparisons disclosed a 375 job gain in the nonfarm sector. Mining led the uptrend with 300 additional workers, trade expanded 225 as manufacturing and transportation-public utilities added 75 each. Service edged nominally higher. By contrast, construction skidded 200 and government lagged 125 behind its year-earlier total.

Employment may hold relatively steady to slightly higher as a large-scale layoff could nullify the usual seasonal rise during June. Unemployment may edge upward. Employment should continue strong through July, and unemployment could hold close to its current low.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**25,750**	**25,775**	**25,375**	**-25**	**375**
Manufacturing	2,975	2,975	2,900	0	75
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	475	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,500	2,500	2,425	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	22,775	22,800	22,475	-25	300
Mining	2,125	2,150	1,825	-25	300
Construction	1,550	1,675	1,750	-125	-200
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,825	2,775	2,750	50	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,000	6,950	6,775	50	225
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Service	4,475	4,500	4,450	-25	25
Government	3,700	3,650	3,825	50	-125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

Employment in Kay County rose to 22,950 in May, advancing 100 from the month before and soaring 1,650 above the May 1980 total. Unemployment slipped to 575 from 600 over the month, but was down 325 from a year-ago—a significant improvement. These comparative jobless figures expressed as a percent of the labor force were as follows: 2.4 percent this May, 2.6 in April and 4.1 percent during May 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,525**	**23,450**	**22,200**	**75**	**1,325**
Unemployment	575	600	900	-25	-325
Rate	*2.4*	*2.6*	*4.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	22,950	22,850	21,300	100	1,650

Nonagricultural industry employment reached 20,775 in May slightly above April's total, but sharply higher than a year ago. Over the month, the all other division added 75 workers, construction gained 50 and manufacturing edged nominally upward. Government, however, dropped 100 and mining dipped 25 below the previous month's estimate.

Over the year, nonfarm jobs gained 950, equally divided between the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors. In the latter group, the all other industry jumped 475, the largest individual gain. Other increases of 50 and 175 occurred in mining and construction, respectively. Conversely, trade dropped 175 and government was off 50 over the twelve-month span. Transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Kay County employment should hold steady-to-higher during June as unemployment increases somewhat with the influx of summer youth and others seeking temporary jobs. By July, total employment may remain near the June level, but joblessness may decline as some summer jobseekers find employment and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,775**	**20,750**	**19,825**	**25**	**950**
Manufacturing	7,400	7,375	6,925	25	475
Metals & Machinery	1,925	1,925	1,850	0	75
All Other Manufacturing	5,475	5,450	5,075	25	400
Nonmanufacturing	13,375	13,375	12,900	0	475
Mining	625	650	575	-25	50
Construction	1,275	1,225	1,100	50	175
Transportation & Public Utilities	700	700	700	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,975	3,975	4,150	0	-175
Government	2,725	2,825	2,775	-100	-50
All Other*	4,075	4,000	3,600	75	475

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Lawton area employment continued on the uptrend, reaching 31,825 during May, or 75 more than April's revised estimate. This latest total topped the year-ago figure by 525. Unemployment fell 175 in May to total 1,250, which was 1,400 fewer than May 1980. Corresponding jobless rates were 3.8 percent this May, 4.3 in April and 7.8 during May of last year.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,075**	**33,175**	**33,950**	**-100**	**-875**
Unemployment	1,250	1,425	2,650	-175	-1,400
Rate	*3.8*	*4.3*	*7.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	31,825	31,750	31,300	75	525

Nonfarm wage and salary employment edged slightly higher in May to 29,175 as gains and losses were mixed. More specifically, the all other industry group gained 50 as finance-insurance-real estate, transportation-public utilities and manufacturing added 25 each. By contrast, construction eased 25 and government dropped 75 below its month-earlier total.

Compared to a year ago, wage and salary jobs trailed the May 1980 total by 475. Government outpaced other losers as 500 were slashed from area payrolls. Also, trade and construction sustained losses of 75 and 50, respectively. These losses were partially nullified by gains in finance-insurance-real estate, transportation-public utilities and the all other division.

Employment may show some upturn during June as seasonal factors make more jobs available. Nevertheless, more entrants in the labor market could exceed job vacancies and cause a rise in the jobless sector. July employment should remain near June's level, with the unemployed count declining as many jobseekers find employment and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**29,175**	**29,150**	**29,650**	**25**	**-175**
Manufacturing	2,800	2,775	2,900	25	-100
Nonmanufacturing	26,375	26,375	26,750	0	-375
Construction	1,550	1,575	1,600	-25	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,300	1,275	1,250	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,075	7,075	7,150	0	-75
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,350	1,325	1,200	25	150
Government	10,625	10,700	11,125	-75	-500
All Other*	4,475	4,425	4,425	50	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

Mc ALESTER
AREA

McAlester area unemployment advanced to 11,450, or 50 more in May than for the previous month. This latest estimate stood 175 above the year-earlier total. Unemployment eased to 825, or slightly lower over the month, but fell appreciably below the May 1980 jobless count. Jobless rates associated with these unemployment figures were 6.7 percent during the latest comparison period, 6.9 in April and 14.1 percent a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,275**	**12,250**	**13,075**	**25**	**-800**
Unemployment	825	850	1,850	-25	-1,025
Rate	*6.7*	*6.9*	*14.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	11,450	11,400	11,275	50	175

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased 50 in May, reaching a 11,025 total. Government posted the sole gain over this 30-day period. Remaining industry components held steady at their respective April totals.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs lagged behind the May 1980 level. Specifically, the latest estimate was down 125, with the manufacturing sector accounting for most of the monthly setback. In nonmanufacturing, a 100 job loss in wholesale-retail trade was nearly offset by minor gains in construction, transportation-public utilities and the all other division.

Job opportunities should develop during both June and July in the McAlester area as seasonal hiring accelerates. Unemployment could increase in June as labor market entrants temporarily exceed available jobs. By July, however, unemployment may decline as many persons find employment, while others leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**11,025**	**10,975**	**11,150**	**50**	**-125**
Manufacturing	1,825	1,825	1,925	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	9,200	9,150	9,225	50	-25
Construction	275	275	250	0	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	350	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,025	2,025	2,125	0	-100
Government	3,875	3,825	3,875	50	0
All Other*	2,650	2,650	2,625	0	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Employment in the Miami area dipped to 12,775, off 25 between April and May, but up 375 from May of 1980. Unemployment dropped to 625 in May, or 50 fewer than April. More importantly, this latest unemployment total was sharply below a year ago when 1,850 were out of work, which represented 13.0 percent of the labor force at that time. By more recent comparison, 4.7 percent was jobless this May versus 5.0 percent in April.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,400**	**13,475**	**14,250**	**-75**	**-850**
Unemployment	625	675	1,850	-50	-1,225
Rate	*4.7*	*5.0*	*13.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,775	12,800	12,400	-25	375

Nonfarm payroll jobs were virtually unchanged in May, with employment totaling 10,825 compared to 10,850 the month before. Government jobs dropped by 50 and the all other division eased minimally lower. Manufacturing added 50 jobs. Changes were limited to these three divisions as construction, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade held steady over the month.

Year-ago comparisons showed no overall employment change since May 1980. Individually, manufacturing edged higher but this was offset by an equivalent drop in government. These were the only changes among industry components.

Employment in Ottawa County may hold steady in June and July according to historical trends for this area. On the other hand, unemployment may rise as the labor market is unable to absorb available entrants during this forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,825**	**10,850**	**10,825**	**-25**	**0**
Manufacturing	4,575	4,525	4,550	50	25
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	600	600	600	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	3,975	3,925	3,950	50	25
Nonmanufacturing	6,250	6,325	6,275	-75	-25
Construction	200	200	200	0	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,925	0	0
Government	2,125	2,175	2,150	-50	-25
All Other*	1,850	1,875	1,850	-25	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

** Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Muskogee area employment sustained a loss of 400 in May, dropping to 25,325 since April. This May's employment figure also fell 50 below the May 1980 total. On the other hand, unemployment improved in May, falling to 1,500, or 225 fewer than April. This was also a substantial drop of 750 below a year earlier. This jobless reduction led to a lower unemployment rate of 5.6 in May compared to 6.3 percent in April, and 8.1 percent for May 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**26,825**	**27,450**	**27,625**	**-625**	**-800**
Unemployment	1,500	1,725	2,250	-225	-750
Rate	*5.6*	*6.3*	*8.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,325	25,725	25,375	-400	-50

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined to 22,950 in May, off 350 from the prior month. This loss was traced entirely to the nonmanufacturing sector. Construction dropped sharply as a major contract terminated. Government employment decreased 125 and wholesale-retail trade eased off by a minimum number. In contrast to these losses, transportation-public utilities and the all other division posted minor increments.

For the longer term, wage and salary employment lagged 825 behind the May 1980 total. Losses in government employment and cut backs in construction, relating to contract completions, were dominant factors in the over-the-year picture. A lesser decrease occurred in manufacturing, where food processing declined because of a local plant closing. Wholesale-retail trade also dropped moderately lower over this twelve-month period.

Employment will possibly increase in the Muskogee area in June and remain close to this same level through July. Unemployment may rise slightly in June, depending on the volume of new entrants into the labor market. By July, however, joblessness should begin declining as many summer workers secure employment and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,950**	**23,300**	**23,775**	**-350**	**-825**
Manufacturing	5,050	5,050	5,175	0	-125
Food & Kindred Products	600	600	750	0	-150
All Other Manufacturing	4,450	4,450	4,425	0	25
Nonmanufacturing	17,900	18,250	18,600	-350	-700
Construction	1,300	1,550	1,525	-250	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,500	1,475	1,425	25	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,050	5,075	5,125	-25	-75
Government	6,150	6,275	6,625	-125	-475
All Other*	3,900	3,875	3,900	25	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *This area includes Muskogee County only.*

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Okmulgee-Henryetta area employment dropped to 12,125 during May, or 150 below the previous month. This latest estimate remained unchanged from the year-ago total. Simultaneously, unemployment decreased to 650 in May, off 75 from April and down 400 below May 1980—a significant improvement over the past twelve months. Unemployment rates were 5.1 percent, 5.6 and 8.0 percent for the above periods of comparisons.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,775**	**13,000**	**13,175**	**-225**	**-400**
Unemployment	650	725	1,050	-75	-400
Rate	*5.1*	*5.6*	*8.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,125	12,275	12,125	-150	0

Nonagricultural establishment payrolls showed 100 fewer jobs for this May compared to April. Government employment provided the principal change in the over-the-month situation as that industry suffered a 100 job reduction. The all other group also declined, but by a minimum amount. Remaining industry components held unchanged from the preceding month, except trade which edged fractionally higher.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs dropped 325, with substantial losses in construction and government of 150 and 250, respectively. Mining also eased off minimally over the past twelve months. Conversely, the all other division and wholesale-retail trade registered gains of 25 and 75, respectively.

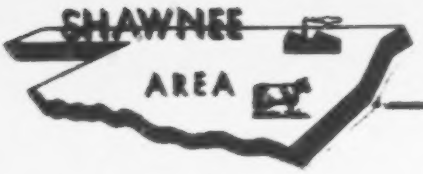
Employment may show some seasonal rise during June and July, although the increase will probably be modest. Unemployment could edge upward in June as entrants into the labor market exceed available job openings. By July, however, unemployment should begin declining again.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,700**	**9,800**	**10,025**	**-100**	**-325**
Manufacturing	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	8,300	8,400	8,625	-100	-325
Mining	475	475	500	0	-25
Construction	225	225	375	0	-150
Transportation & Public Utilities	275	275	275	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,200	2,175	2,125	25	75
Government	2,975	3,075	3,225	-100	-250
All Other*	2,150	2,175	2,125	-25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*



SHAWNEE AREA

Employment in Pottawatomie County increased to 27,975 in May. This represented a modest gain from the previous month, but indicated substantial growth of 2,375 workers since May 1980. Unemployment dropped to 900, off 125 since April, and down 800 over the year. Improvement in the jobless totals resulted in a percentage decline to 3.1 in May compared to 3.6 the month before and 6.2 a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,875**	**28,800**	**27,300**	**75**	**1,575**
Unemployment	900	1,025	1,700	-125	-800
Rate	*3.1*	*3.6*	*6.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,975	27,775	25,600	200	2,375

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 15,450 in May, or 200 greater than the preceding month. Growth in the nonmanufacturing sector was largely responsible for the monthly gain. For instance, trade added 125 workers, government had 50 additions and transportation-public utilities edged nominally higher. Also, manufacturing added a minimum number.

Compared to a year ago, wage and salary employment advanced 325 this May. Most significant was a 275 job increase in trade. Manufacturing payrolls expanded by 175 jobs, while the all other group gained 75 workers. Also, transportation-public utilities eased upward. In contrast to these gains, construction employment skidded 225 below a year ago, reflecting high interest rates which has plagued this industry.

Employment may increase seasonally in June, while unemployment rises as the job growth is temporarily unable to absorb the large influx of applicants into the local labor market. Through July, however, unemployment should decline and employment continue at or near its June level.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,450**	**15,250**	**15,125**	**200**	**325**
Manufacturing	2,650	2,625	2,475	25	175
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	275	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,375	2,350	2,200	25	175
Nonmanufacturing	12,800	12,625	12,650	175	150
Mining	400	425	400	-25	0
Construction	800	800	1,025	0	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	875	850	850	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,050	3,925	3,775	125	275
Government	3,000	2,950	3,000	50	0
All Other*	3,675	3,675	3,600	0	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Stillwater area employment surged ahead to 29,400 in May, rising 375 above April's revised estimate. Also, this latest total surpassed the year earlier level by 3,875, indicating significant employment growth in this area. Unemployment increased to 525 in May, up 75 from April; nevertheless, it was still 825 below May 1980. May's jobless rate at 1.8 percent was slightly higher than April's 1.5 but considerably lower than the 5.0 percent of a year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,925**	**29,475**	**26,875**	**-450**	**3,050**
Unemployment	525	450	1,350	75	-825
Rate	*1.8*	*1.5*	*5.0*	xxx	xxx
Employment	29,400	29,025	25,525	375	3,875

Nonfarm wage and salary employment expanded to 24,850 in May, or 325 more jobs than recorded in April. Manufacturing led the monthly upturn with 175 additions. Next, government posted 100 more, followed by a moderate gain in construction. The all other division edged nominally higher, but this was offset by an identical loss in mining.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 850, with the bulk of this increase occurring in the manufacturing sector. Many factory workers were currently working after being laid off a year ago. Mining showed growth, adding 250, and the all other division counted seasonal additions of 225 jobs. Losses of 50 to 125 in transportation-public utilities, construction, trade and government nearly offset the aforementioned gains.

Employment could stage a traditional increase in June as summer job opportunities expand. Unemployment may increase slightly as job openings lag behind the large numbers of applicants entering the labor market. During July, unemployment should begin declining and possibly drop back to its May level.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	May 1981p	Apr 1981r	May 1980r	Absolute Change From Apr 1981 May 1981	Absolute Change From May 1980 May 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**24,850**	**24,525**	**24,000**	**325**	**850**
Manufacturing	3,050	2,875	2,275	175	775
Nonmanufacturing	21,800	21,650	21,725	150	75
Mining	825	850	575	-25	250
Construction	600	550	700	50	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,025	1,025	1,075	0	-50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,775	4,775	4,900	0	-125
Government	11,500	11,400	11,625	100	-125
All Other*	3,075	3,050	2,850	25	225

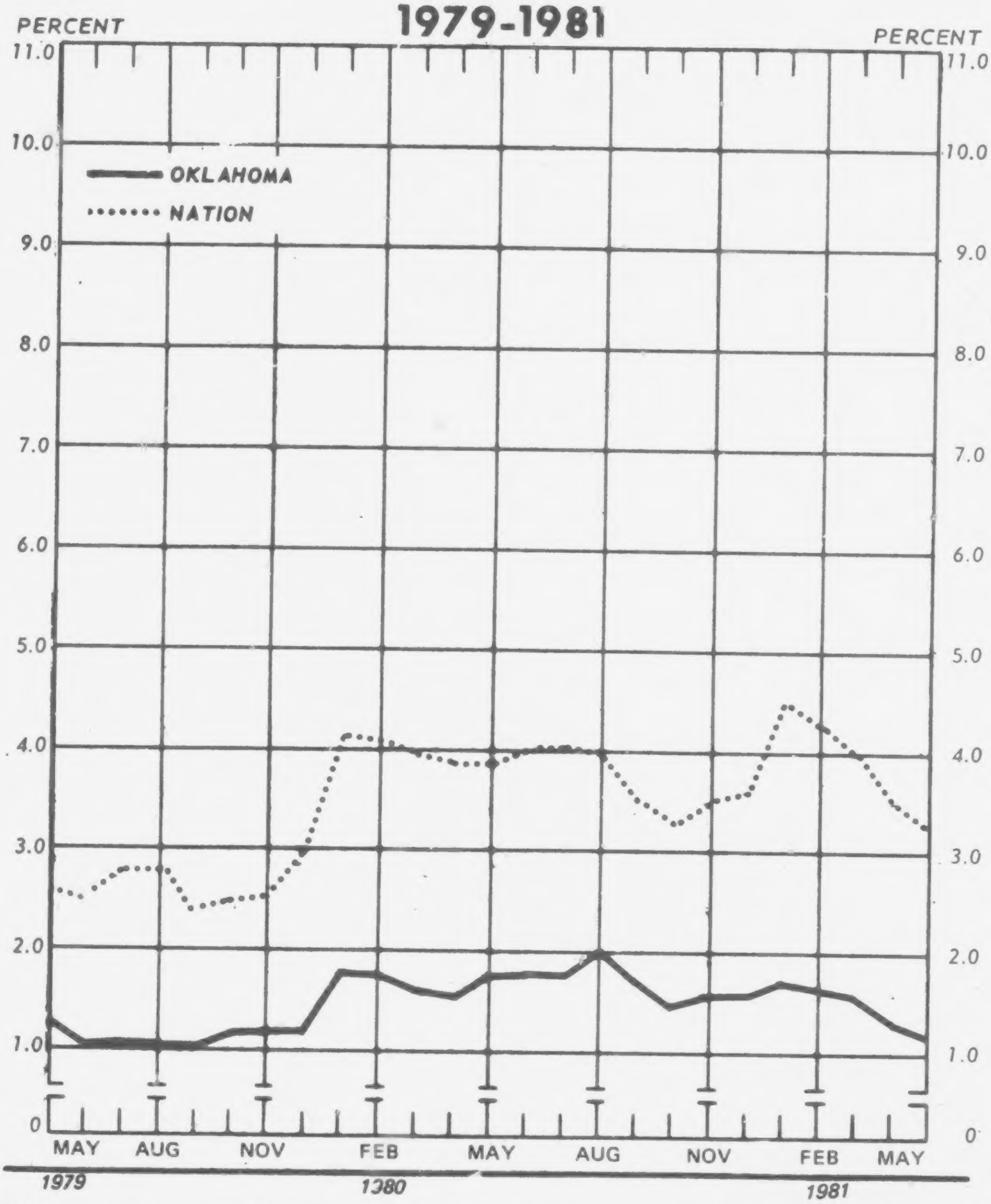
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

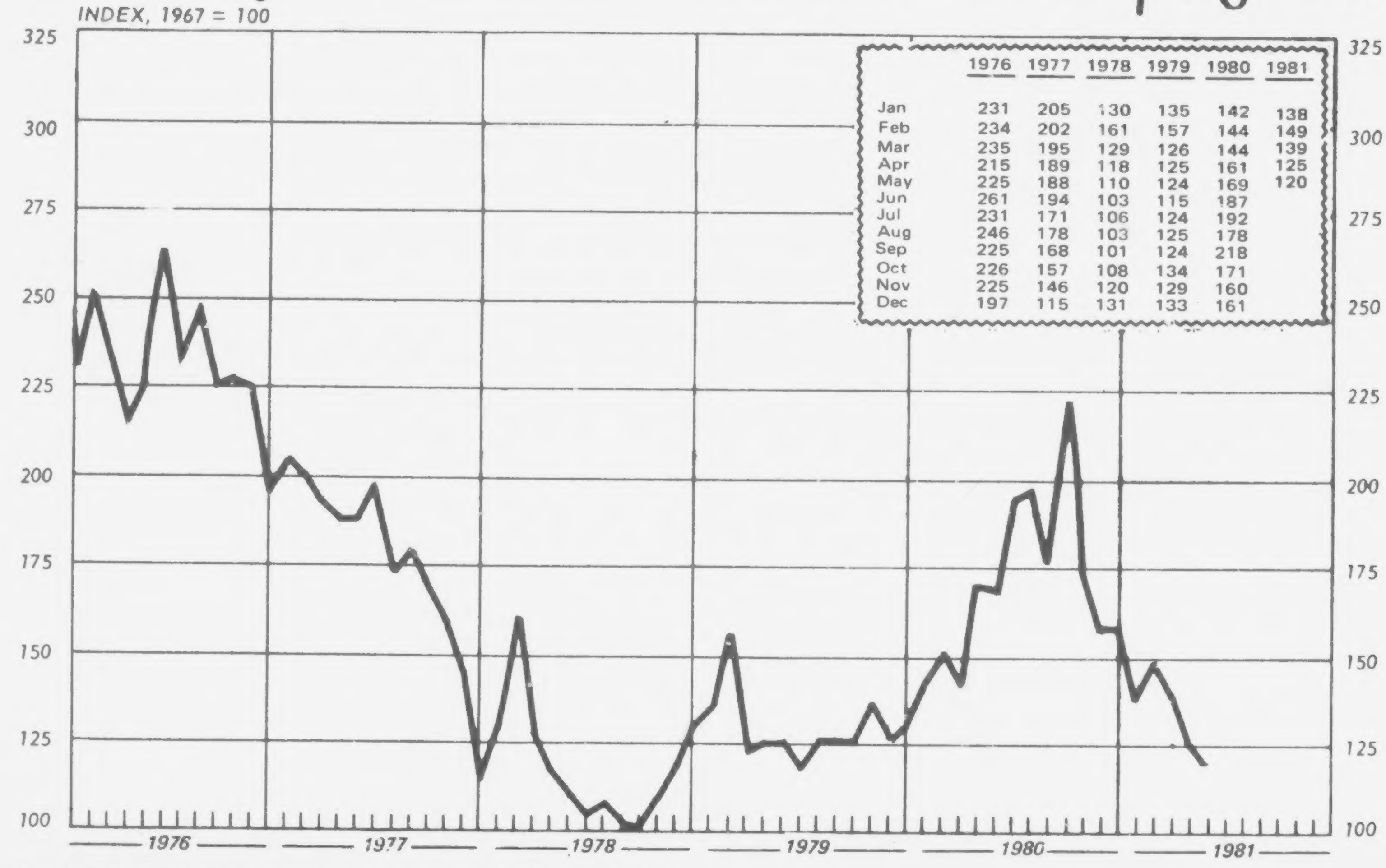
1979-1981



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - The State Employment Service in Ada again reported no major occupations with labor surpluses or shortages in May. Construction continued to progress well, with two apartment projects near completion and one office building completed. Two other office building projects were progressing well, in addition to an animal clinic. Construction was begun on an assembly hall. Unemployment in Pontotoc County decreased by 200 and the rate of unemployment went from 4.2 in April to 2.7 in May.

ALTUS - Job applicants registered with the Altus local Employment Service office in May were primarily in two occupations: child-care monitors and material handlers. The influx of youth seeking summer jobs made the number higher than in preceding months. Jackson County joblessness declined from 440 to 390. The jobless rate in Jackson County was 3.8 percent, down from last month's rate of 4.4 percent.

BARTLESVILLE - The Bartlesville office of the State Employment Service during May reported applicants in three main occupations: cashier-checker, construction worker, and general office clerk. The large volume of building permits issued in May indicated a very healthy trend in construction activity in both commercial and residential buildings. Unemployment in Washington County was [illegible]), or 1.9 percent, compared to 1.7 for the previous month.

CHICKASHA - There was little change in the job applicants registered with the Chickasha local Employment Service in May. Also, most active applicants were again classified in the same occupational groups. Although manufacturing plant operations appeared stabilized in the area, a number of migrant jobseekers were registered for work as production assemblers. Unemployment in Grady County was 450, almost the same as last month's figure of 440, for an unemployment rate of 2.5 in April and May.

CLAREMORE - The overall number of applicants in Rogers County in May decreased since the previous month. Most of the surpluses consisted of students and entry level workers. The occupations with reported surpluses were cashier-checkers and construction workers. There was still a continuing demand for machinists and welder-fitters, as well as a more recent demand for fabricating machine operators. An industrial project in Catoosa was begun early in May, with completion expected in six months. Joblessness in Rogers County showed a decrease from 3.9 to 3.2 percent during May.

CLINTON - The Clinton office of the Oklahoma Employment Service reported no increase in the active file count during May. A number of job vacancies were unfilled at the end of the month. Most of these were for packagers. Also in demand were dispatchers, bookkeepers, welders, heavy equipment operators, and route drivers. One manufacturing company in the area was showing phenomenal growth. A retail store is expected to open its doors soon and will be seeking employees through the Clinton office of the State Employment Service. Unemployment in Custer County increased from 1.4 percent in April to 2.0 percent in May.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

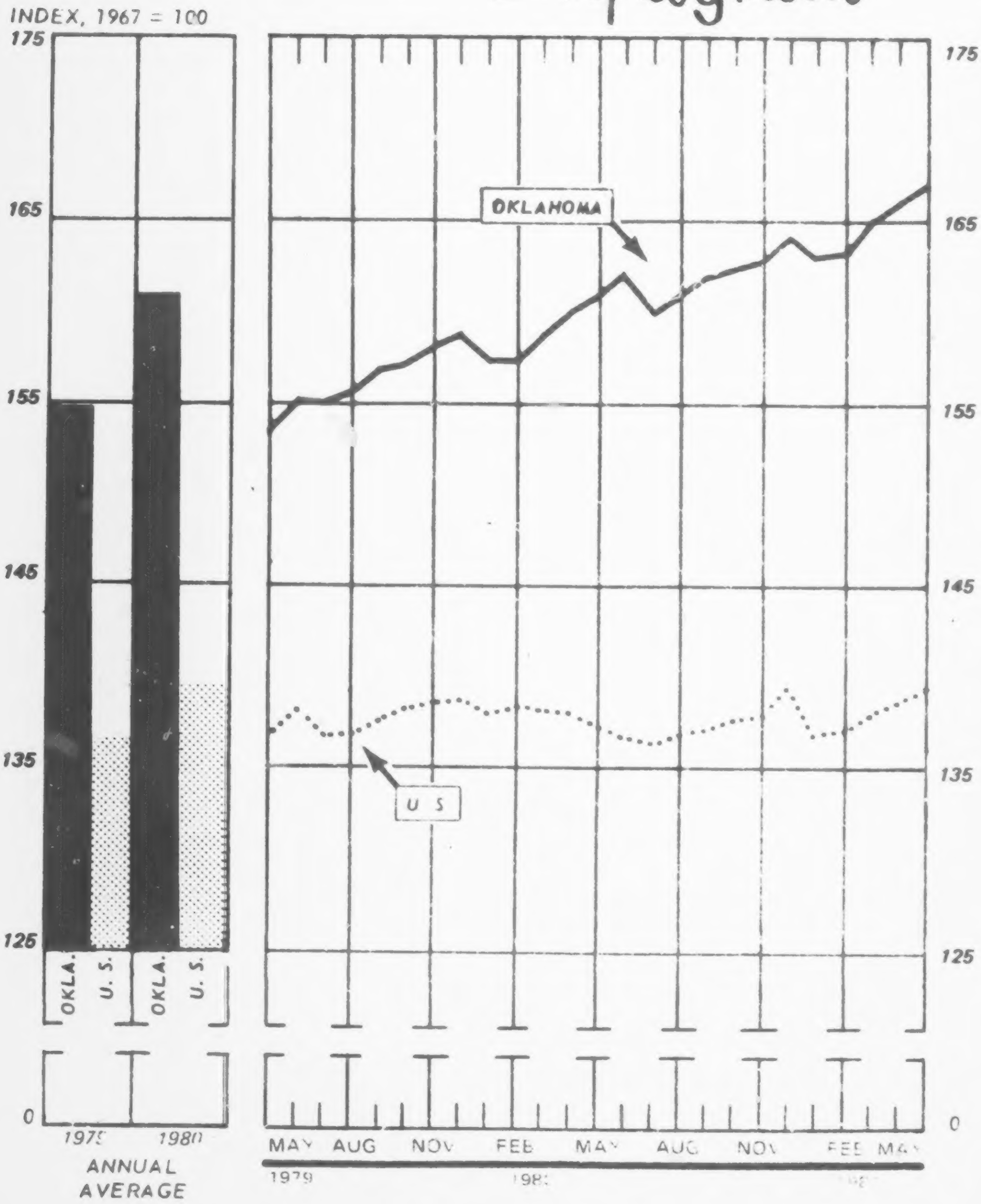
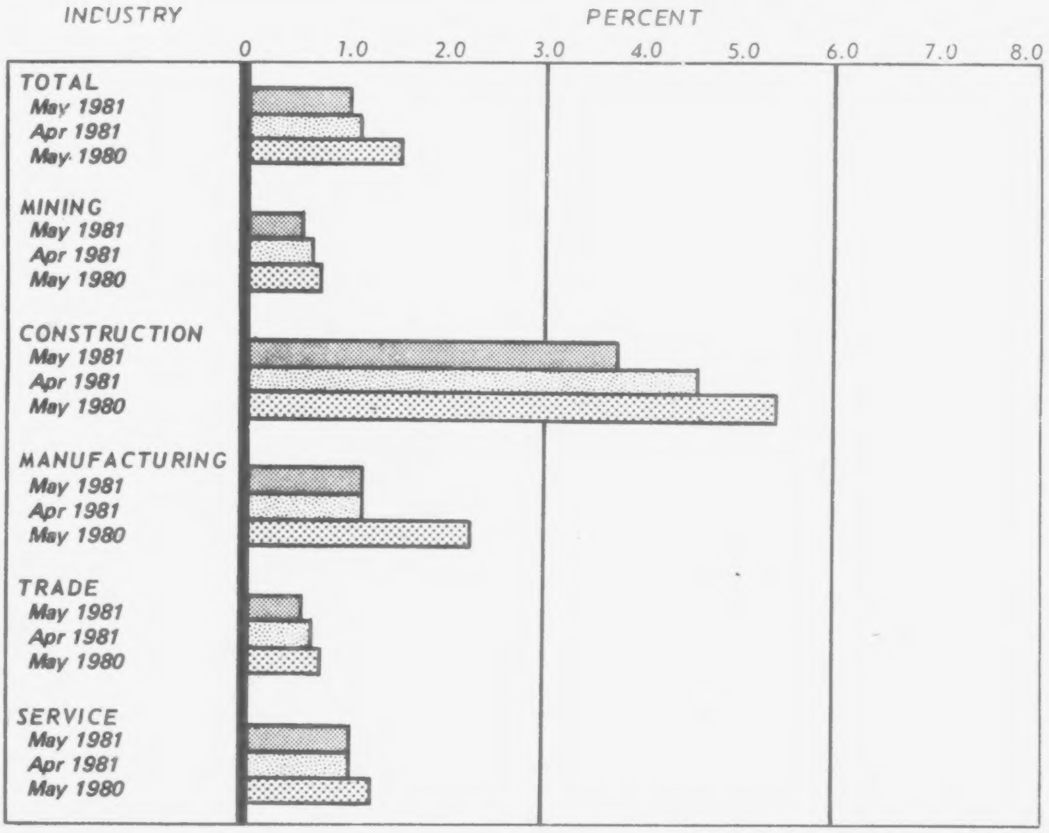


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT		
	October 1979 – September 1980	1981	1981	1980
TOTAL	935,500	9,262	10,068	12,973
MINING	74,900	394	437	407
CONSTRUCTION	63,000	2,362	2,805	3,128
MANUFACTURING	191,600	2,171	2,199	4,112
TRADE	263,200	1,424	1,594	1,814
SERVICE	168,200	1,631	1,669	1,962

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DUNCAN - The labor supply in the Duncan area was only slightly higher during May than the previous month. There was a large number of vacancies still unfilled in several occupations: cashier, construction worker, general office clerk, sales clerk, and truck driver. Construction is still progressing on a regional hospital. Employment in Stephens County increased by 240 workers, while the rate of unemployment remained the same at 1.9 percent in May.

DURANT - The Durant office of the State Employment Service reported a surplus of applicants in several occupations during May. Most of the applications filed with this office were for cashier-checkers, construction workers, laborers, sewing machine operators, and carpenters. Construction work in the area was slowly increasing, but demand for workers in this field remained slight. The jobless rate in Bryan County dropped from 4.3 in April to 3.8 in May.

ELK CITY - Employment in Beckham County totaled 8,790 in May compared to 8,690 the previous month. Concurrently, unemployment dropped to 140 from 170. Corresponding jobless rates for these comparative periods were 1.6 percent in May and 1.9 the month before. This May's low rate compared to 3.2 percent in May 1980.

GUYMON - Labor supply in the Guymon Area continued to be limited during May. Moreover, the longstanding demand for roustabouts and welders still was unfilled. Other labor shortages reported included material handlers and stock clerks. By contrast, general office clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, and farm workers were in surplus. Construction had increased, with six new residential structures underway—the largest number for any month of this fiscal year. Also, a food processing plant was reopened during the month. Texas County's jobless rate held steady at 1.9 percent, the same as in April.

HOLDENVILLE - The local Job Service office in Holdenville reported somewhat fewer surplus rotary driller helpers in May due to some increases in drilling activity. There was an increase, however, in applications filed by sewing-machine operators. In construction, one residential building permit was issued. Hughes County unemployment was up very slightly in May to 6.5 percent, compared to 6.4 in April.

HUGO - The State Employment Service in Hugo reported a surplus of sewing machine operators in May because of the closing of a local factory. Choctaw County showed a very small increase in unemployment rate from 11.2 in April to 11.3 percent during May.

NORMAN - The local Job Service office in Norman during May reported a significant increase in applicants within the following occupations: material handler, cashier, salesperson, construction worker, secretary and receptionist. During this same period, however, employers listed vacancies for yard workers, stockers, cashiers and truck driver helpers. May's unemployment rate in Cleveland County edged up to 2.5 percent compared to 2.4 in April and 5.2 percent a year ago.

(Continued on page 33)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

YEAR AND MONTH	MANUFACTURING											
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**		
1980												
May	$289.28	39.9	$7.25	$301.25	40.6	$7.42	$286.14	38.0	$7.53	$309.62	38.8	$7.98
June	290.94	39.8	7.31	301.04	40.3	7.47	332.27	41.9	7.93	317.95	38.4	8.28
July	294.71	39.4	7.48	303.28	39.8	7.62	328.86	40.5	8.12	316.03	37.4	8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April r	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.34
May p	327.65	40.5	8.09	344.84	41.2	8.37	353.68	40.7	8.69	349.86	38.7	9.04
	FABRICATED METALS			**FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS**			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**		
1980												
May	$289.26	41.5	$6.97	$299.10	41.6	$7.19	$265.20	39.7	$6.68	$290.34	41.3	$7.03
June	294.40	41.7	7.06	304.08	42.0	7.24	272.74	39.7	6.87	306.29	41.9	7.31
July	287.55	40.5	7.10	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.53	39.5	6.96	308.70	42.0	7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April r	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May p	326.46	41.8	7.81	344.71	42.4	8.13	316.83	41.2	7.69	346.58	43.0	8.06

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			**TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT**			**NONDURABLE GOODS**			**FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS**		
1980												
May	$286.77	41.5	$6.91	$432.42	43.9	$9.85	$265.65	38.5	$6.90	$265.06	40.1	$6.61
June	285.12	40.5	7.04	384.00	40.0	9.60	272.30	38.9	7.00	263.86	40.1	6.58
July	266.11	38.4	6.93	419.58	42.0	9.99	279.03	38.7	7.21	274.44	40.3	6.81
August	281.46	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.55	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April r	306.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May p	313.40	41.4	7.57	475.68	42.7	11.14	289.38	39.0	7.42	246.86	36.9	6.69
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			**PRINTING & PUBLISHING**			**NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS**			**PETROLEUM REFINING**		
1980												
May	$148.42	36.2	$4.10	$268.71	39.0	$6.89	$265.83	37.6	$7.07	$406.21	39.4	$10.31
June	152.82	36.3	4.21	280.99	39.8	7.06	261.59	37.0	7.07	424.27	40.6	10.45
July	147.44	35.7	4.13	263.25	37.5	7.02	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April r	164.98	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.96	45.0	11.71
May p	168.63	36.9	4.57	309.28	39.6	7.81	297.59	38.3	7.77	499.07	44.6	11.19

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
1980															
May	$345.60	36.0	$9.60	$381.34	46.0	$8.29	$320.00	40.0	$8.00	$272.92	39.9	$6.84	$184.46	33.6	$5.49
June	367.87	38.2	9.63	383.57	45.5	8.43	324.01	40.1	8.08	276.34	40.4	6.84	186.87	34.1	5.48
July	375.58	38.6	9.73	388.37	46.4	8.37	326.83	40.6	8.05	279.33	40.6	6.88	193.89	34.5	5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April r	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May p	392.89	37.1	10.59	443.61	46.5	9.54	356.66	40.3	8.85	300.75	40.1	7.50	197.39	33.4	5.91

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 139,900 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the ***Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.***
*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979 - 1981

PLACE	May 1981	Apr 1981	Mar 1981	May 1980	May 1979
State Total	**12,163**	**13,408**	**16,674**	**17,130**	**12,620**
Ada	195	237	302	212	173
Altus	159	172	184	254	146
Ardmore	265	307	330	282	315
Bartlesville	133	146	191	135	177
Broken Arrow*	149	162	184	206	- -
Chickasha	104	118	139	197	207
Claremore*	171	213	252	249	145
Clinton	47	69	90	63	74
Duncan	93	117	141	133	138
Durant	208	245	313	429	187
Edmond*	118	140	177	178	- -
Elk City	37	50	65	58	59
Enid	86	93	131	105	155
Guymon	23	21	27	19	25
Holdenville	189	167	211	226	234
Hugo	340	318	412	231	195
Idabel	350	380	496	419	278
Lawton SMSA***	342	394	477	569	452
McAlester	353	359	454	596	522
Miami	358	414	573	779	334
Muskogee	696	775	928	750	582
Norman*	161	164	210	438	181
Oklahoma City SMSA***	2,609	2,936	3,685	4,624	2,719
Okmulgee	263	276	380	321	332
Ponca City	172	229	296	212	167
Poteau	347	322	377	413	381
Pryor	320	386	479	435	247
Sallisaw**	350	386	368	476	- -
Sapulpa*	239	237	297	269	182
Seminole	86	71	87	114	134
Shawnee	230	266	353	433	250
Stillwater	106	121	163	238	80
Tahlequah	284	300	386	365	262
Tulsa SMSA***	2,758	3,135	3,861	3,485	2,566
Woodward	28	30	31	24	36
All Other	1,182	1,219	1,576	1,401	1,690

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

POTEAU - The State Employment Service office at Poteau reported a large surplus of job applicants in this area in May. This oversupply of jobseekers were registered in the same occupations as the previous month, namely, sales clerks, nurse aides, production assemblers, truck drivers, construction workers and carpenters. Labor demand existed for steel erectors, injection-molding machine operator, parking lot attendant, cashier and material handler. LeFlore County joblessness skidded to 5.3 percent in May, dropping from 5.9 in April, and was considerably below the 10.8 percent of May 1980.

PRYOR - The job applicant total increased seasonally in the Pryor area as summer youth and others entered the labor market at a stepped-up tempo during May. Most of these were inexperienced jobseekers. Nevertheless, Mayes County's unemployment continued to decrease in May, slipping to 4.7 percent from 5.0 in April. By further comparison, this May's jobless rate materially improved from the 8.3 percent of one year ago.

SALLISAW - The State Employment Service office at Sallisaw listed the following occupations with surplus applicants during May: truck driver, carpenter, material handler and construction worker. Overall, the job applicant total remained about the same as reported during the previous month. Some job vacancies were unfilled at the end of May. These included production assemblers, waiter/waitresses, cooks, service station attendants and cashiers. Apparently high interest rates restricted construction activity; no new projects were started in this reporting period. The jobless situation improved in Sequoyah County during May as 6.1 percent of the labor force was idled compared to 7.1 percent in April.

SAPULPA - Labor surplusses occurred again in May within the same occupational groups as previously reported. Specifically, construction laborers, heavy-duty truck drivers, tractor-trailer truck drivers, carpenters and pipefitters were in oversupply. During this period, however, cashier-checkers, short-order cooks, sales clerks and foundry workers were needed by local employers. Creek County unemployment at 3.2 percent in May remained unchanged from the previous month's rate.

SEMINOLE - Unemployment improved in Seminole County as the percent of the labor force dropped to 3.6 during May from a 4.5 rate in April. Overall labor surplus remained at about the same level during this latest reporting period. Apparently labor demand was met satisfactorily. Construction starting in May consisted of the following: Two new single-family homes, 12 residential remodeling jobs, one church building and five commercial remodeling projects.

TAHLEQUAH - Tahlequah area labor supply increased sharply in May compared to the month before as students and other seasonal job applicants were applying for summer jobs. Also, high interest rates curtailed area construction causing layoffs of carpenters, cement masons and other construction trades workers. Concurrently, employers needed waiter/waitresses, kitchen helpers and wagon drill operators in the mining industry. Cherokee County's jobless rate fell to 4.5 percent in May, off from 5.0 percent the previous month, and well below the 9.1 percent of a year ago.

WOODWARD - The Woodward area labor supply situation continued at a low level during May, with only clerical and construction applicants considered as surplus. Building permits issued in May totaled $3,124,400, exceeding April's dollar value by almost 20 percent. Unemployment plummeted to a low 1.8 percent compared to 2.3 percent of the labor force idled during April.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA MAY 1981 •

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	12,832	100.0	7,546	5,286	4,164	5,532	3,136	10,669	3,480	4,589	2,600	1,427	461	623	343	630	187	268	175
Mining	535	4.2	456	79	180	260	95	486	168	230	88	24	6	14	4	15	6	6	3
Contract Construction	2,980	23.2	2,815	165	804	1,361	815	2,574	706	1,176	692	257	61	118	78	143	35	65	43
Manufacturing, Total	2,880	22.4	1,511	1,369	1,020	1,229	631	2,318	842	972	504	338	101	158	79	157	52	63	42
Food & Kindred Products	347	2.7	168	179	99	116	132	255	80	83	92	51	6	20	25	39	12	12	15
Apparel & Related Products	319	2.5	47	272	100	144	75	264	81	117	66	29	8	15	6	17	10	6	1
Lumber & Wood Products	149	1.2	121	28	58	67	24	106	39	48	19	14	7	5	2	27	10	14	3
Printing & Publishing	80	.6	35	45	18	46	16	71	17	41	13	5	1	2	2	2	0	1	1
Refining	41	.3	22	19	16	22	3	36	13	20	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	228	1.8	149	79	119	78	31	189	101	68	20	29	13	7	9	10	5	3	2
Primary Metal Products	128	1.0	106	22	58	40	30	97	47	31	19	26	10	9	7	5	1	0	4
Fabricated Metal Products	351	2.7	239	112	99	181	71	299	87	145	67	35	6	27	2	10	5	3	2
Machinery, except Electrical	95	.7	56	39	36	44	15	89	35	39	15	5	0	5	0	1	1	0	0
Electrical Machinery	352	2.7	102	250	130	167	55	262	98	122	42	46	17	23	6	17	4	8	5
Transportation Equipment	203	1.6	146	57	75	85	43	155	61	58	36	30	9	15	6	13	3	10	0
All Other Manufacturing	587	4.6	320	267	212	239	136	495	183	200	112	63	21	28	14	16	1	6	9
Transportation & Public Utilities	582	4.5	431	151	191	266	125	489	165	218	106	78	23	40	15	14	3	7	4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,863	14.5	708	1,155	519	832	512	1,639	442	734	463	186	64	82	40	30	10	13	7
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	329	2.6	93	236	95	144	90	294	85	124	85	32	8	20	4	3	2	0	1
Services	2,368	18.5	814	1,554	722	1,049	597	1,876	585	825	466	314	90	141	83	162	43	77	42
State Government	178	1.4	77	101	69	58	51	131	48	46	37	35	17	10	8	10	3	2	5
All Other	1,117	8.7	641	476	564	333	220	853	439	255	159	163	91	40	32	96	33	35	28

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,832**	**100.0**	**7,546**	**5,286**	**4,184**	**5,532**	**3,136**	**10,669**	**3,480**	**4,589**	**2,600**	**1,427**	**461**	**623**	**343**	**630**	**187**	**268**	**175**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,365	10.6	702	663	394	644	327	1,198	342	573	283	89	35	36	18	68	14	32	22
Clerical	2,053	16.0	258	1,795	579	932	542	1,791	515	795	481	177	42	95	40	78	19	38	21
Sales	527	4.1	240	287	167	224	136	485	150	206	129	27	9	13	5	15	8	5	2
Service	1,235	9.6	400	835	382	512	341	894	272	376	246	266	90	105	71	59	15	25	18
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	143	1.1	104	39	66	51	26	112	50	40	22	19	12	5	2	12	4	6	2
Processing	446	3.5	244	202	128	174	144	334	107	126	101	76	14	33	29	34	7	13	14
Machine Trades	763	5.9	631	132	206	346	211	657	183	291	183	70	13	40	17	28	5	11	11
Bench Work	1,105	8.6	337	768	386	514	205	848	300	386	162	136	44	67	25	76	26	36	14
Structural Work	3,238	25.2	3,080	158	925	1,459	854	2,741	793	1,246	702	308	83	134	91	180	47	74	59
Miscellaneous	1,624	12.7	1,370	254	616	665	343	1,324	497	542	285	226	88	94	44	67	27	28	12
INA	333	2.6	180	153	315	11	7	285	271	8	6	33	31	1	1	13	13	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

XI. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,832**	**100.0**	**4,164**	**5,532**	**3,136**	**10,660**	**3,480**	**4,580**	**2,600**	**1,427**	**461**	**623**	**343**	**630**	**187**	**268**	**175**
Under 22	811	6.3	301	353	157	684	259	298	127	90	31	35	24	28	9	15	4
22-24	1,333	10.4	454	601	278	1,075	365	483	227	188	72	82	34	57	15	28	14
25-34	4,311	33.6	1,355	1,913	1,043	3,495	1,114	1,528	853	566	158	273	135	210	64	95	51
35-44	2,645	20.6	806	1,162	677	2,199	659	977	563	269	86	121	62	158	56	54	48
45-54	1,892	14.7	531	867	494	1,609	455	739	415	168	49	75	44	97	21	43	33
55 and over	1,840	14.3	717	636	487	1,607	628	564	415	146	65	37	44	80	22	33	25
Male-Total	**7,546**	**58.8**	**2,516**	**3,287**	**1,743**	**6,164**	**2,087**	**2,674**	**1,403**	**937**	**297**	**420**	**220**	**390**	**113**	**165**	**112**
Under 22	489	3.8	179	220	90	400	148	183	69	64	22	24	18	19	7	10	2
22-24	815	6.4	282	362	171	650	227	292	131	123	46	52	25	36	8	15	13
25-34	2,611	20.3	842	1,163	606	2,083	692	907	484	372	101	179	92	138	42	66	30
35-44	1,511	11.8	491	668	352	1,231	396	545	290	175	59	86	30	98	34	33	31
45-54	1,077	8.4	308	491	278	900	262	412	226	104	30	48	26	60	11	25	24
55 and over	1,043	8.1	414	383	246	900	362	335	203	99	39	31	29	39	11	16	12
Female-Total	**5,286**	**41.2**	**1,648**	**2,245**	**1,393**	**4,505**	**1,393**	**1,915**	**1,197**	**490**	**164**	**203**	**123**	**240**	**74**	**103**	**63**
Under 22	322	2.5	122	133	67	284	111	115	58	26	9	11	6	9	2	5	2
22-24	518	4.0	172	239	107	425	138	191	96	65	26	30	9	21	7	13	1
25-34	1,700	13.2	513	750	437	1,412	422	621	369	194	57	94	43	72	22	29	21
35-44	1,134	8.8	315	494	325	968	263	432	273	94	27	35	32	60	22	21	17
45-54	815	6.4	223	376	216	709	193	327	189	64	19	27	18	37	10	18	9
55 and over	797	6.2	303	253	241	707	266	229	212	47	26	6	15	41	11	17	13

* *Based on data for week of May 17-23, 1981.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS
of Factory Employees

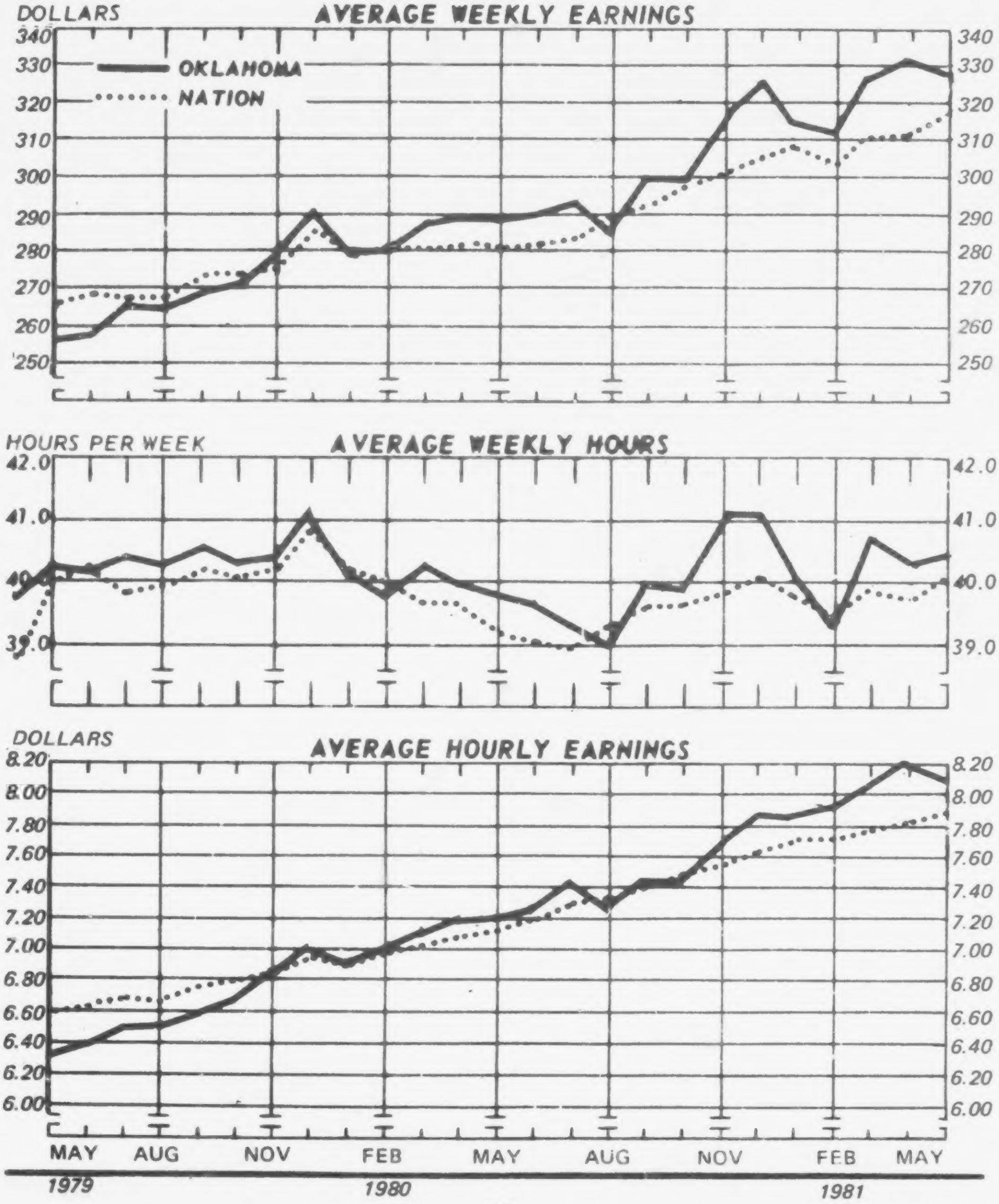


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

MAY 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,344,000**	**43,900**	**1,387,900**	**3.2**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	420,100	12,900	433,000	3.0
Tulsa SMSA**	330,300	10,100	340,400	3.0
Lawton SMSA***	31,825	1,250	33,075	3.8
Adair	7,400	500	7,900	6.3
Alfalfa	3,160	30	3,190	0.9
Atoka	3,790	230	4,020	5.7
Beaver	2,930	40	2,970	1.3
Beckham	8,790	140	8,930	1.6
Blaine	5,760	120	5,880	2.0
Bryan	12,790	500	13,290	3.8
Caddo	12,270	480	12,750	3.8
Canadian	27,125	825	27,950	3.0
Carter	18,500	450	18,950	2.4
Cherokee	11,800	560	12,360	4.5
Choctaw	4,710	600	5,310	11.3
Cimarron	1,640	40	1,680	2.4
Cleveland	59,000	1,500	60,500	2.5
Coal	1,710	130	1,840	7.1
Comanche	31,825	1,250	33,075	3.8
Cotton	2,430	50	2,480	2.0
Craig	6,820	230	7,050	3.3
Creek	29,000	950	29,950	3.2
Custer	13,200	270	13,470	2.0
Delaware	10,420	480	10,900	4.4
Dewey	3,170	90	3,260	2.8
Ellis	2,370	30	2,400	1.3
Garfield	27,400	600	28,000	2.1
Garvin	11,330	230	11,560	2.0
Grady	17,230	450	17,680	2.5
Grant	2,670	30	2,700	1.1
Greer	2,610	50	2,660	1.9
Harmon	1,820	60	1,880	3.2
Harper	1,780	50	1,830	2.7
Haskell	4,280	280	4,560	6.1
Hughes	5,030	350	5,380	6.5
Jackson	9,990	390	10,380	3.8
Jefferson	2,920	80	3,000	2.7
Johnston	3,890	110	4,000	2.8
Kay	22,950	575	23,525	2.4
Kingfisher	7,860	190	8,050	2.4
Kiowa	5,440	170	5,610	3.0

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

MAY 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,580	210	2,790	7.5
LeFlore	14,910	840	15,750	5.3
Lincoln	9,150	270	9,420	2.9
Logan	8,950	190	9,140	2.1
Love	2,350	80	2,430	3.3
McClain	10,960	280	11,240	2.5
McCurtain	11,550	890	12,440	7.2
McIntosh	5,720	280	6,000	4.7
Major	3,670	50	3,720	1.3
Marshall	3,820	100	3,920	2.6
Mayes	15,500	770	16,270	4.7
Murray	5,310	140	5,450	2.6
Muskogee	25,325	1,500	26,825	5.6
Noble	5,100	80	5,180	1.5
Nowata	4,960	150	5,110	2.9
Okfuskee	3,580	180	3,760	4.8
Oklahoma	294,975	9,325	304,300	3.1
Okmulgee	12,125	650	12,775	5.1
Osage	18,390	340	18,730	1.8
Ottawa	12,775	625	13,400	4.7
Pawnee	5,370	150	5,520	2.7
Payne	29,400	525	29,925	1.8
Pittsburg	11,450	825	12,275	6.7
Pontotoc	13,480	370	13,850	2.7
Pottawatomie	27,975	900	28,875	3.1
Pushmataha	2,380	240	2,620	9.2
Roger Mills	3,120	50	3,170	1.6
Rogers	19,810	660	20,470	3.2
Seminole	10,200	380	10,580	3.6
Sequoyah	11,280	730	12,010	6.1
Stephens	20,580	390	20,970	1.9
Texas	8,440	160	8,600	1.9
Tillman	4,600	190	4,790	4.0
Tulsa	231,425	6,900	238,325	2.9
Wagoner	16,130	500	16,630	3.0
Washington	23,190	460	23,650	1.9
Washita	6,860	140	7,000	2.0
Woods	5,510	70	5,580	1.3
Woodward	13,290	240	13,530	1.8

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED

National

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
	Not Seasonally Adjusted				
	1980				
May	104,028	96,709	3,436	93,273	7,318
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
	1981				
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	96,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

*EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS**

(In Thousands)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

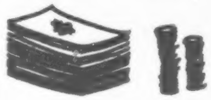
1980	
May	90,849
Jun	91,049
Jul	89,820
Aug	90,046
Sep	90,729
Oct	91,232
Nov	91,693
Dec	91,846
1981	
Jan*	90,082
Feb*	90,236
Mar*	90,817
Apr*	91,363
May	91,860

* Revised

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1979 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



(In Billions of Dollars) Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
May	2,114.1
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb*	2,318.2
Mar*	2,340.4
Apr*	2,353.5
May	2,367.2

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2,156.1
1979	2,413.9
1980	2,626.1
1st Quarter 1980	2,571.7
2nd Quarter 1980	2,564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2,637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2,730.6
1st Quarter 1981*	2,853.0

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New Construction Put In Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
May	18,873
Jun	19,706
Jul	19,975
Aug	20,483
Sep	21,156
Oct	21,352
Nov	20,365
Dec	19,332
1981	
Jan	16,820
Feb*	16,179
Mar*	18,020
Apr*	19,487
May	20,198

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
May	144.0
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	151.0
1981	
Jan	151.7
Feb	151.1
Mar*	152.2
Apr	152.3
May	152.8

*Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
May	245.1	May	244.9
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.3	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.3	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0					Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1					Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.1	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force.* *Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: *The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.*

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

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    - Stillwater
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1907

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OKLAHOMA labor market

JULY 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

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SALLISAW	*Sequoyah*
SAPULPA	*Creek*
SEMINOLE	*Seminole*
STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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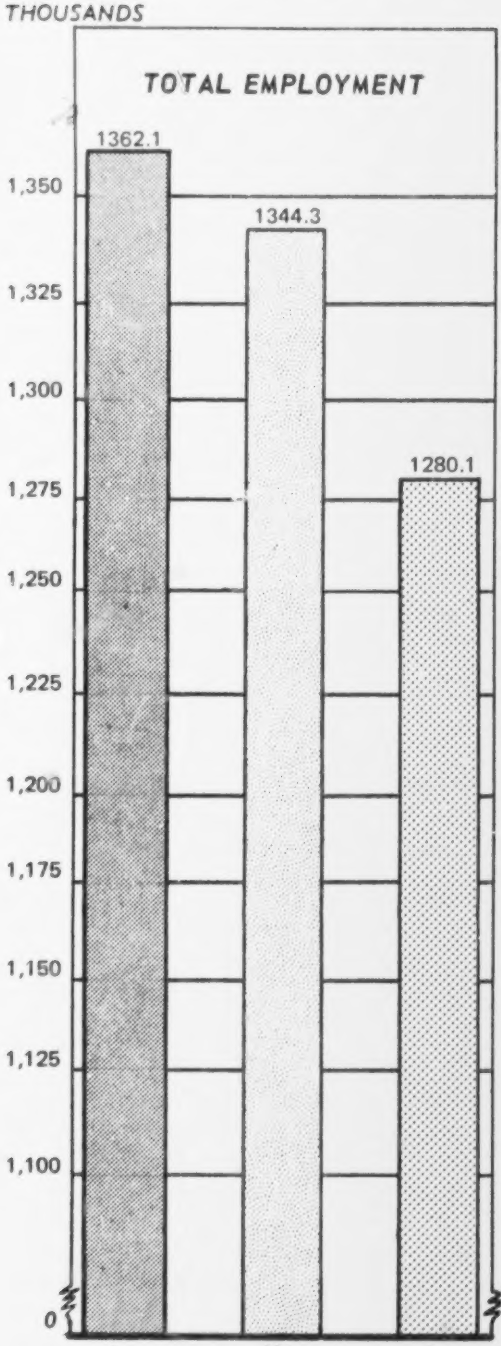
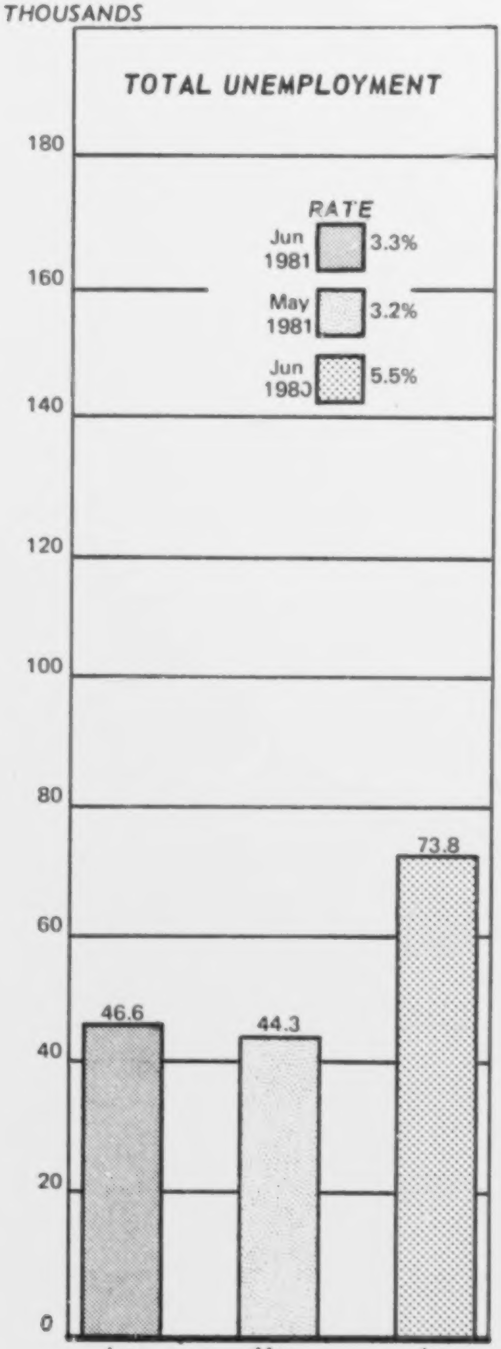
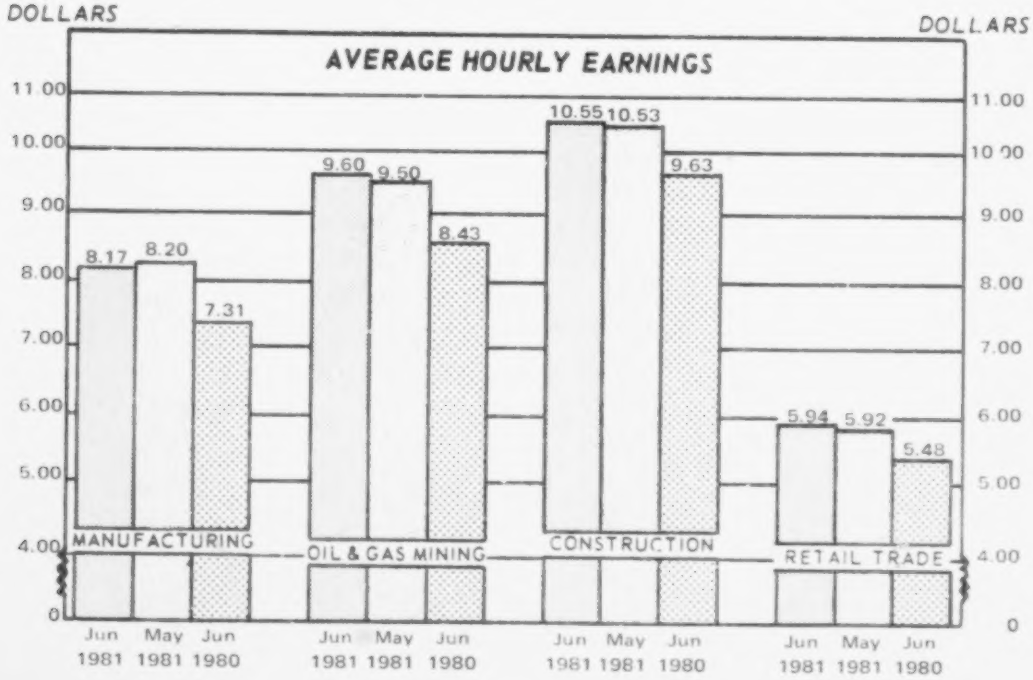
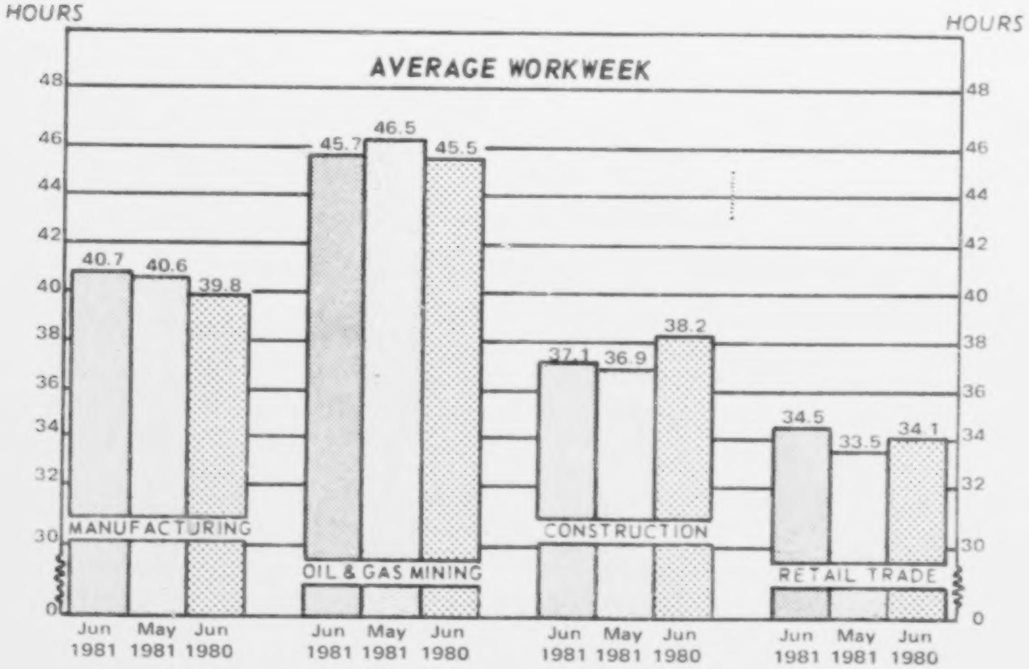
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1362.1
1344.3
1280.1
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
Jun 1981
May 1981
Jun 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE
Jun 1981 3.3%
May 1981 3.2%
Jun 1980 5.5%
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
46.6
44.3
73.8
Jun 1981
May 1981
Jun 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.17
8.20
7.31
MANUFACTURING
9.60
9.50
8.43
OIL & GAS MINING
10.55
10.53
9.63
CONSTRUCTION
5.94
5.92
5.48
RETAIL TRADE
Jun 1981
May 1981
Jun 1980


HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
0
40.7
40.6
39.8
MANUFACTURING
45.7
46.5
45.5
OIL & GAS MINING
37.1
36.9
38.2
CONSTRUCTION
34.5
33.5
34.1
RETAIL TRADE
Jun 1981
May 1981
Jun 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT UP SEASONALLY IN JUNE

June employment in Oklahoma totaled 1,362,100, up 17,800 from May and 82,000 above the June 1980 count. This gain was mainly attributed to seasonality as more job opportunities normally become available during this period of the year.

Unemployment also increased seasonally as the school year ended and large numbers of students and graduates entered the Oklahoma labor market. Specifically, the number of persons unemployed totaled 46,600 or 3.3 percent, compared to 44,300 in May, when 3.2 percent of the labor force was out of work. The unemployment rate for this June was well below the 5.5 percent of last June and also considerably under the nationwide rate of 7.7 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	May 1981 Jun 1981	May 1981 to Jun 1981	Jun 1980 to Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,408.7**	**1,388.6**	**1,353.9**	**1.4**	**20.1**	**54.9**
Unemployment	46.6	44.3	73.8	5.2	2.3	-27.3
Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted)	*3.3*	*3.2*	*5.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	*3.0*	*3.4*	*5.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Total Employment	1,362.1	1,344.3	1,280.1	1.3	17.8	82.0
Agriculture	64.8	56.9	65.4	13.9	7.9	-.6
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.2	170.2	168.3	2.4	4.0	5.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	.6	.8	-33.3	-.2	-.4

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures. p-Preliminary; r-Revised.*

Total employment increased in 61 counties, while 13 experienced losses and three remained unchanged over the May-June period. Concurrently, slightly more than half of Oklahoma counties showed some increase in unemployment, with most changes small to moderate. However, an unusually large number — ten — experienced no real change in their jobless rates, due, in part, to continued strong growth in the number of jobs. Unemployment exceeded 7.0 percent in five counties, but nearly 50 percent had low jobless rates of under 3.0 percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose to 1,185,100 in June, up 4,400 from May, as seven of the eight nonfarm industry divisions contributed to the advance. Manufacturing recorded 3,100 new jobs with hiring in nearly all components. Three other industries added significant gains: mining ahead 3,400, trade 3,200 and service advanced by 2,600 jobs.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
in Oklahoma
JULY 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	May 1981 Jun 1981	May 1981 to Jun 1981	Jun 1980 to Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,185.1**	**1,180.7**	**1,143.9**	**.4**	**4.4**	**41.2**
Manufacturing	**196.9**	**193.8**	**190.9**	**1.6**	**3.1**	**6.0**
Durable Goods	**129.7**	**127.8**	**123.7**	**1.5**	**1.9**	**6.0**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	.1	-.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.8	10.5	10.3	2.9	.3	.5
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	5.7	0	0	.4
Fabricated Metal Products	23.8	23.7	23.3	.4	.1	.5
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.1	15.1	0	0	0
Machinery, except Electrical	43.5	42.5	39.2	2.4	1.0	4.3
Oil Field Machinery	13.7	12.9	12.0	6.2	.8	1.7
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.8	6.9	0	0	-.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.4	13.7	0	0	-1.3
Transportation Equipment	22.1	21.7	20.7	1.8	.4	1.4
Aircraft & Parts	9.1	9.0	8.9	1.1	.1	.2
Nondurable Goods	**67.2**	**66.0**	**67.2**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**0**
Food & Kindred Products	15.5	15.4	16.5	.6	.1	-1.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	11.1	10.6	11.1	4.7	.5	0
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.6	10.9	1.9	.2	-.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	5.9	6.2	1.7	.1	-.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.4	9.3	9.4	1.1	.1	0
Petroleum Refining	8.5	8.4	8.5	1.2	.1	0
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.9	11.7	11.7	1.7	.2	.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.4	7.3	7.2	1.4	.1	.2
Mining	**85.3**	**81.9**	**72.0**	**4.2**	**3.4**	**13.3**
Oil & Gas Extraction	81.9	78.7	68.8	4.1	3.2	13.1
Contract Construction	**60.3**	**58.9**	**59.5**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**.8**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**69.3**	**69.1**	**67.7**	**.3**	**.2**	**1.6**
Transportation	38.9	39.0	37.7	-.3	-.1	1.2
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.4	0	0	-.3
Communications & Public Utilities	30.4	30.1	30.0	1.0	.3	.4
Trade	**284.7**	**281.5**	**269.3**	**1.1**	**3.2**	**15.4**
Wholesale	**74.6**	**72.7**	**70.0**	**2.6**	**1.9**	**4.6**
Retail	**210.1**	**208.8**	**199.3**	**.6**	**1.3**	**10.8**
General Merchandise	30.2	29.4	26.9	2.7	.8	3.3
Food Stores	33.3	33.3	33.4	0	0	-.1
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.1	25.9	25.7	.8	.2	.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.3	14.5	14.1	-1.4	-.2	.2
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**58.8**	**57.8**	**57.1**	**1.7**	**1.0**	**1.7**
Banking	20.1	19.7	19.5	2.0	.4	.6
Services	**215.0**	**212.4**	**202.3**	**1.2**	**2.6**	**12.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.4	10.1	10.7	3.0	.3	-.3
Personal Services	11.0	11.1	10.6	-.9	-.1	.4
Health Services	66.2	64.9	62.9	2.0	1.3	3.3
Government	**214.8**	**225.3**	**225.1**	**-4.7**	**-10.5**	**-10.3**
Federal	45.5	45.1	49.7	.9	.4	-4.2
State & Local	169.3	180.2	175.4	-6.0	-10.9	-6.1

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

Worker additions in construction, finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities ranged from 200 to 1,400. Conversely, government employment slumped 10,500 seasonally, mainly as schools and colleges released nonfaculty personnel.

June nonfarm establishment payroll jobs increased 41,200 from the corresponding 1980 month as all major industries generally shared in the over-the-year upturn, except government. That industry sustained cutbacks in federal agencies together with losses in the state and local sectors resulting from the release of sizeable numbers of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) personnel.

Trade posted the largest yearly upturn, gaining 15,400 and mining followed with 13,300 new jobs. Services added 12,700 personnel. Job growth in these three industry divisions comprised the bulk of the overall year-to-year gain. Manufacturing also contributed a significant gain, 6,000 jobs, centered in the nonelectrical group, up 4,300, and transportation equipment, ahead by 1,400 jobs. Two manufacturing sectors, however, sustained sizeable losses — electric and electronic equipment and food products — off 1,300 and 1,000, respectively.

Lastly, smaller job gains occurred in finance-insurance-real estate, transportation-public utilities and construction over this twelve-month period.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma increased slightly to 12,959 during the week ending June 20, compared to 12,832 for the corresponding week in May. Of the total, 55 percent of the insured claimants were males and the remaining 45 percent females. This month's figures indicated a four percent decline in men and thus an equivalent rise in the percent of women.

Construction remained the industry with the largest number of insured claimants. Manufacturing followed closely, with service third and then wholesale-retail trade. These four industry groups comprised 57 percent of total insured unemployment statewide.

According to duration, those persons drawing benefits for less than five weeks totaled 6,002 or 46.3 percent. The five to 14 week period showed 4,565 claimants, or 35.2 percent; and the remaining 2,392 or 18.5 percent had received benefits for 15 weeks or longer.

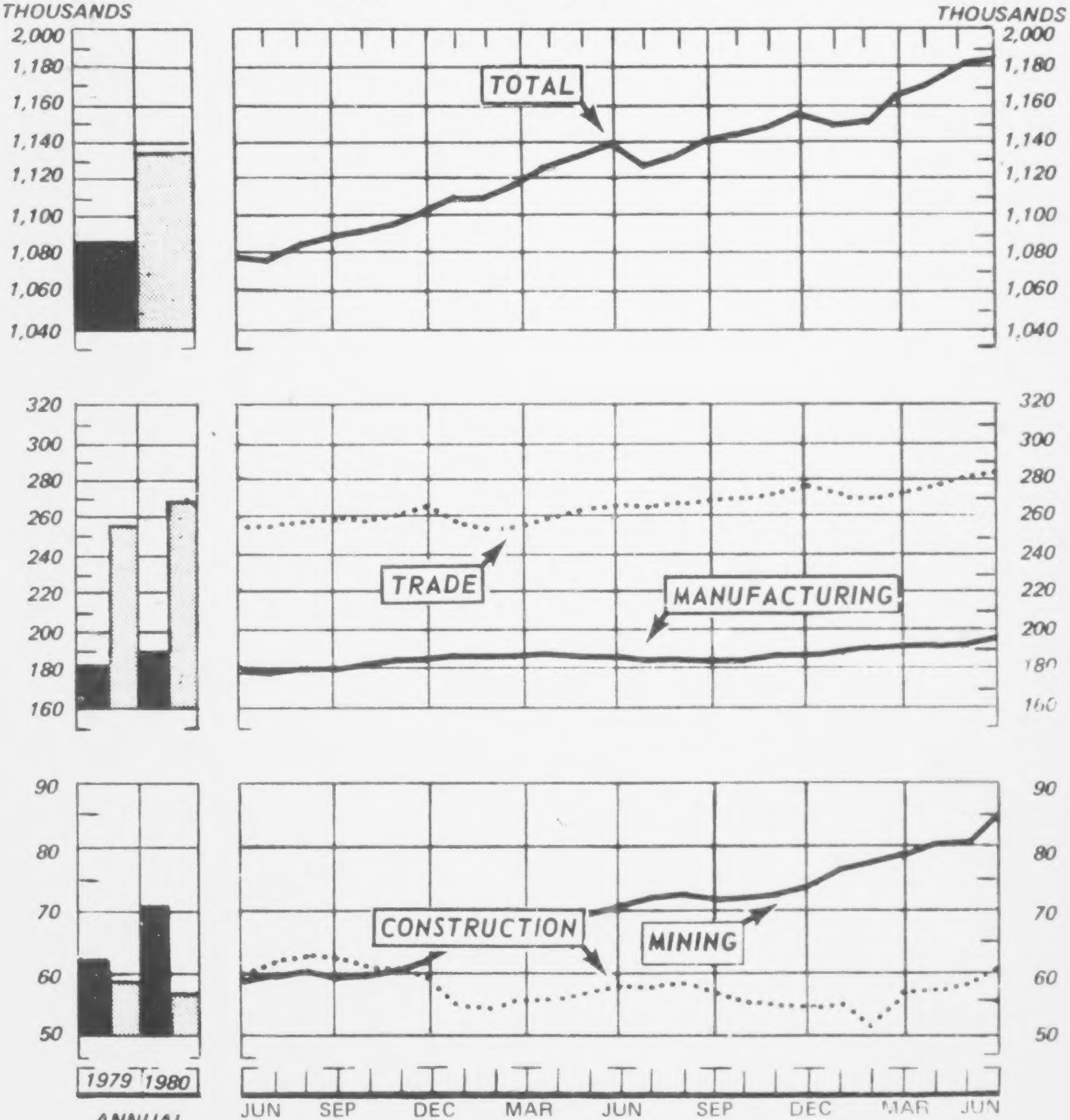
On the basis of race, some 10,586 whites or 82 percent were unemployed, while 1,532 or 12 percent were blacks. The remainder, 686 or six percent were Indian. Further comparisons disclosed that of the total Indians drawing unemployment insurance, 21.3 percent had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer. The proportion for blacks was 19.6 percent, while 18.1 percent of whites were in the 15 weeks or longer classification.

By occupational attachment, those formerly employed as structural workers constituted the largest group. Clerical was second and the professional-technical-managerial group had the next largest number receiving insured benefits.

According to age grouping, some 38 percent of the insured unemployed were 55 years or older. The next largest age classification, 25-34 years, comprised 24 percent of the total. This same pattern was evident for both male and female claimants.

CHART I

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma*



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Oklahoma manufacturing averaged a 40.7 hour workweek in June or slightly longer than the typical week in May. Average hourly earnings eased three cents to $8.17. These changes resulted in weekly wages of $332.52, only fractionally lower than the previous month.

Within manufacturing, durable goods workers had a two-tenths of an hour shorter workweek, while hourly earnings remained at $8.31, unchanged from May. Consequently, weekly pay declined modestly. Three of the six published industries registered earnings losses. Specifically, these were fabricated metal products, nonelectrical machinery, and transportation equipment. On the other hand, petroleum refining workers had an hour's shorter workweek and lost $10.70 weekly.

In the nondurable goods sector, weekly paychecks increased minimally as hours worked rose seven-tenths and hourly pay dropped eight cents to $7.71. Individually, production workers in food products, apparel, and printing-publishing had greater earnings, but weekly pay dropped in petroleum refining as the workweek shrank to 42.9 hours, off one hour from the previous month.

Changes in hours and earnings were positive in four of the five nonfactory published industries. For example, construction earnings edged higher as both hours worked and pay per hour advanced in June. Public utilities workers' weekly paychecks gained due to longer workweeks at higher hourly rates as did employees in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments). Larger pay in wholesale trade, however, reflected the longer workweek, despite a decline of six cents in hourly earnings.

Over the past year, manufacturing workers pay rose $41.58 weekly or about 14 percent. Among individual industries, weekly earnings increases ranged between 6.4 percent over the year for construction workers to 16.4 percent for public utilities employees. Manufacturing and oil and gas workers averaged 14.3 and 14.4 percent, respectively. Retail (excluding eating and drinking places) and wholesale personnel had respective weekly pay gains of 9.7 and 9.8 percent since June 1980.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma is expected to move lower in July and August before resuming its upward trend in September. Largely, the loss will reflect a sharp seasonal cutback in agriculture. The domestic service group, however, will probably rise in July before moving downward in August.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment traditionally declines in July and rises in August. Any decrease should be minimal this July. Government is anticipated to fall sharply in July, but by August many schools and colleges will begin building their payrolls for the fall semester. Construction could decline slightly as high interest rates continue to restrict new projects, especially single-family housing. Trade is usually slow in July, but turns upward in August, boosted by school-related merchandise sales. Manufacturing and services may show some weaknesses over the next two months, but changes should be modest. In contrast to anticipated declines in these industries, mining and public utilities may rise in July and August.

Oklahoma's unemployment situation is not expected to change materially in July, although the drop in new and reentrant jobseekers usually results in a decline in the jobless total. The unemployment rate may remain close to June's 3.3 rate over the next two months.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Accessions and separations of employees in Oklahoma manufacturing in June were virtually unchanged from May. More specifically, accessions dipped to 68 from 69 per thousand as new hires remained unchanged; separations held steady at 55 per thousand, with quits and layoffs nearly the same as the previous month.

Accession and separation rates in durable and nondurable goods plants in the state generally followed the trend for all manufacturing workers. Nevertheless, among individual durables industries, the lumber and wood products segment showed a sharp drop in hiring, while in metal processing, accessions increased significantly. Turning to separations, stone-clay-glass was the single hard-goods component indicating a substantial difference over the month — rising eight per thousand. Within nondurable goods plants, petroleum and coal products was the only industry showing much change in accessions — a drop of six per thousand. Simultaneously, the food component had a large increase in separations.

Over the year, accessions for all manufacturing workers increased by 18 per thousand or 36 percent, nearly all because of new hires. On the other hand, separations rose slightly since June 1980.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980
Manufacturing	**6.8**	**6.9**	**5.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**5.5**	**5.1**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**3.2**	**.5**	**.6**	**.8**
Durable Goods	6.6	6.6	4.4	6.0	6.0	3.6	5.1	5.3	4.6	3.7	3.7	2.8	.2	.5	.7
Lumber & Wood Products	8.9	10.6	8.1	8.2	9.8	7.4	8.9	9.1	7.0	5.6	5.8	5.1	.2	.6	.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.3	10.7	4.2	8.6	9.3	3.6	8.2	7.4	5.0	6.7	6.5	3.7	3	.2	.6
Metal Processing	8.1	7.1	5.6	7.8	6.9	5.3	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.0	.3	.8	.4
Machinery	5.8	6.0	4.3	5.3	5.5	3.4	4.1	4.4	4.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	.3	.5	1.0
Trans. Equip.	4.6	4.2	2.0	3.4	3.4	1.1	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.0	.1	.2	.5
Nondurable Goods	7.1	7.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.1	6.3	6.1	5.9	4.7	4.7	4.0	1.0	.8	1.1
Food & Kindred Products	11.0	11.3	11.1	9.2	8.5	9.0	10.8	8.8	8.9	8.0	6.8	6.6	2.1	1.0	1.1
Printing & Pub.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	4.1	3.0	3.6	2.8	*	.2	.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	3.2	3.8	3.1	1.3	1.3	3.0	.9	.8	1.0	.5	.4	.7	*	.1	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.9	5.0	3.4	4.7	4.2	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	.3	.7	1.1

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: *Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Change From May 1981	Change From Jun 1980
Total Labor Force	**440,300**	**432,700**	**413,300**	**7,600**	**27,000**
Unemployment	13,400	12,700	20,900	700	-7,500
Rate	*3.0*	*2.9*	*5.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	426,900	420,000	392,400	6,900	34,500

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area reached an all-time high in June, totaling 426, 900 or 6,900 more than the previous month. For the year, employment stood 34,500 ahead of the June 1980 count. Unemployment, following the traditional seasonal trend for June, rose to 13,400 which was 700 ahead of May. This latest estimate was 7,500 below a year ago. June's jobless rate was 3.0 percent compared to 2.9 a month earlier and 5.0 percent twelve months ago.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose 2,800 during June. Manufacturing paced the upturn, adding 1,000 new workers, with gains in both durable and nondurable goods sectors. Services followed with 900 additions, while trade picked up 900 new jobs. Construction job growth continued with 800 more, mining expanded by 600 and finance-insurance-real estate increased 500 during June.

Growth continued for nonfarm wage and salary employment when compared between June 1980 and the latest month — up 22,200 in all. Trade led with 7,800 more. Services gained 6,300, while construction had 3,400 additional jobs. Mining increased 2,800 and transportation-public utilities added 1,800. Also, manufacturing posted 1,300 additions, while finance-insurance-real estate accounted for 1,100 more.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**424,900**	**422,100**	**402,700**	**2,800**	**22,200**
Manufacturing	56,600	55,600	55,300	1,000	1,300
Durable Goods	39,300	38,500	37,700	800	1,600
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,600	6,400	6,500	200	100
Machinery	16,200	16,000	16,600	200	-400
Transportation Equipment	11,000	10,700	9,600	300	1,400
Nondurable Goods	17,300	17,100	17,600	200	-300
Food & Kindred Products	6,100	6,000	6,600	100	-500
Printing & Publishing	4,100	4,000	4,200	100	-100
Nonmanufacturing	368,300	366,500	347,400	1,800	20,900
Mining	20,600	20,000	17,800	600	2,800
Construction	24,400	23,600	21,000	800	3,400
Transportation & Public Utilities	25,000	24,900	23,200	100	1,800
Transportation	13,400	13,400	11,500	0	1,900
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,600	11,500	11,700	100	-100
Trade	105,100	104,200	97,300	900	7,800
Wholesale	26,800	26,300	25,300	500	1,500
Retail	78,300	77,900	72,000	400	6,300
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	26,200	25,700	25,100	500	1,100
Banking	6,700	6,600	6,400	100	300
Services	80,600	79,700	74,300	900	6,300
Health Services	20,400	20,200	20,100	200	300
Government	86,400	88,400	88,700	-2,000	-2,300
Federal	26,100	25,800	27,500	300	-1,400
State & Local	60,300	62,600	61,200	-2,300	-900

** These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The June workweek for 41,200 production workers in Oklahoma City area manufacturing moved down nearly one hour to 40.3 hours. Concurrently, average earnings rose two cents to $8.77 hourly and paychecks dropped to $353.43 weekly because of the shorter workweek. Durable goods workers earnings also decreased due to fewer hours worked, but nondurables pay increased as the workweek was longer and hourly earnings rose significantly. Over the year, manufacturing employees averaged nearly 14 percent more in weekly earnings.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$353.43**	**$360.50**	**$311.18**	**40.3**	**41.2**	**40.1**	**$8.77**	**$8.75**	**$7.76**
Durable Goods	370.55	382.69	319.60	40.9	42.1	39.9	9.06	9.09	8.01
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	280.80	282.91	273.32	39.0	40.3	41.1	7.20	7.02	6.65
Nondurable Goods	307.68	299.15	289.88	38.8	38.6	40.6	7.93	7.75	7.14
Food & Kindred Prod.	341.09	341.01	313.41	41.8	42.1	41.9	8.16	8.10	7.48
Printing & Publishing	343.20	330.24	338.82	39.0	38.4	42.3	8.80	8.60	8.01

* *Averages are for approximately 41,200 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Accessions of employees in Oklahoma City manufacturing plants increased to 60 per thousand in June, up six per thousand since May. Separations, however, remained unchanged over this 30-day period. Hiring in durables plants rose five per thousand, but separation rates eased by four per thousand. In nondurables plants hiring jumped to 68 from 56 per thousand and separations increased by seven per thousand. Over the year, hiring rose sharply, up 18 per thousand. This increase was almost evenly divided between new hires and replacements. Separations, however, edged only nominally above June 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980
Manufacturing	**6.0**	**5.4**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**4.7**	**3.4**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**5.0**	**3.7**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**.6**	**.7**	**1.2**
Durable Goods	5.7	5.2	3.5	5.1	4.7	2.9	4.8	5.2	4.4	3.3	3.5	2.4	.4	.7	.9
Metal Processing	6.5	6.6	4.5	6.3	6.2	4.5	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.5	4.8	3.9	*	*	.1
Machinery	5.3	4.1	3.8	5.2	4.0	3.4	5.0	5.6	5.2	3.1	3.1	2.1	.8	1.6	1.7
Trans. Equip.	3.7	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.6	.9	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	.7	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	6.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.6	4.6	6.3	5.6	6.4	4.5	4.1	3.7	1.1	.7	1.7
Food & Kindred Products	10.0	7.4	7.8	7.3	5.0	5.2	9.0	6.9	8.7	5.7	4.0	4.4	2.7	1.9	3.2
Printing & Pub.	5.3	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.1	3.6	4.1	3.1	.1	.2	.8

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Change From May 1981	Change From Jun 1980
Total Labor Force	**345,600**	**340,700**	**330,600**	**4,900**	**15,000**
Unemployment	11,200	10,300	16,600	900	-5,400
Rate	*3.2*	*3.0*	*5.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	334,400	330,400	314,000	4,000	20,400

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment rose to 334,400 in June, up 4,000 from May. Over-the-year comparisons indicated 20,400 more employed this June than June 1980. Unemployment increased to 11,200 during June, a seasonal rise of 900 monthly, but still 5,400 below a year ago. The current jobless rate edged up to 3.2 percent compared to 3.0 in May and 5.0 percent twelve months earlier.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 318,500 during June, up 1,300 from the previous month. Manufacturing gained 500 jobs with 60 percent of the increase in durable goods. Seasonal changes occurred in several nonmanufacturing divisions. Specifically, mining rose 200 as a result of hiring at local refineries and oil company offices. Construction registered a modest 100 gain, while summer hiring by a major public utility boosted transportation-public utilities by 200. New jobs in wholesale-retail trade numbered 600, with over 80 percent in retail firms. Finance-insurance-real estate added 300 and services increased 700 jobs. In contrast to these gains, government dropped 1,300 as nonfaculty employees were released by public school systems.

Annual comparisons showed job growth of 13,100 in nonfarm establishment payrolls since June 1980. Services led the increases with 4,800. Manufacturing had the next largest advance, 3,000 new jobs as the machinery group accounted for 63 percent of the gain. Trade added 2,800 in retail firms, while a major upturn of 1,800 occurred in mining, fueled by oil exploration Lesser gains of 400 to 700 took place in transportation-public utilities, finance-insurance-real estate and government

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**318,500**	**317,200**	**305,400**	**1,300**	**13,100**
Manufacturing	65,800	65,300	62,800	500	3,000
Durable Goods	52,400	52,100	49,200	300	3,200
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,400	4,400	3,900	0	500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	18,000	17,900	17,400	100	600
Machinery	19,300	19,200	17,300	100	2,000
Transportation Equipment	7,500	7,400	7,500	100	0
Nondurable Goods	13,400	13,200	13,600	200	-200
Printing & Publishing	3,800	3,700	3,700	100	100
Petroleum Refining	1,700	1,600	1,700	100	0
Nonmanufacturing	252,700	251,900	242,600	800	10,100
Mining	23,400	23,200	21,600	200	1,800
Construction	18,500	18,400	18,000	100	500
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,700	24,500	24,300	200	400
Trade	73,400	72,800	70,600	600	2,800
Wholesale	23,500	23,400	22,600	100	900
Retail	49,900	49,400	48,000	500	1,900
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	16,200	15,900	15,700	300	500
Services	64,800	64,100	60,000	700	4,800
Health Services	19,800	19,400	18,600	400	1,200
Government	31,700	33,000	32,400	-1,300	-700

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

Approximately 44,700 production workers in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area worked an average of 40.9 hours per week in June, up two-tenths of an hour from May. Also, hourly earnings increased eight cents to $8.68, resulting in weekly paychecks of $355.01, or about $5.00 more. Weekly hours in durable goods showed virtually no change, while hourly pay rose 12 cents. Metal processing and machinery followed a similar trend. Nondurables showed increased hours and decreased pay; however, weekly earnings rose to $307.44, up $8.72 from May.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$355.01**	**$350.02**	**$308.47**	**40.9**	**40.7**	**39.7**	**$8.68**	**$8.60**	**$7.77**
Durable Goods	366.13	362.09	317.60	41.0	41.1	39.8	8.93	8.81	7.98
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	354.43	355.75	328.02	41.6	42.2	40.9	8.52	8.43	8.02
Machinery	339.83	337.50	287.17	39.7	39.8	39.5	8.56	8.48	7.27
Nondurable Goods	307.44	298.72	273.74	40.4	39.1	39.5	7.61	7.64	6.93
Printing & Publishing	314.27	308.59	291.48	42.7	42.1	41.7	7.36	7.33	6.99

* *Averages are for approximately 44,700 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Accessions in Tulsa manufacturing plants edged up to 65 per thousand in June, up from 61 per thousand the previous month. Separations dropped by three thousand. All published industries showed moderate increases in accessions, except stone-clay-glass where hiring fell to 65 from 109 per thousand. Changes in separation rates were small to moderate; however, stone-clay-glass had ten per thousand fewer over the month as voluntary quits dropped sharply. Over the year, accessions increased by 16 per thousand, while separations dipped slightly below June 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jun 1980
Manufacturing	**6.5**	**6.1**	**4.9**	**6.0**	**5.6**	**4.5**	**4.9**	**5.2**	**4.5**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**.2**	**.6**	**.3**
Durable Goods	6.8	6.2	4.9	6.3	5.8	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	.1	.5	.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	6.5	10.9	4.1	6.0	9.9	3.2	6.4	7.4	3.9	5.3	6.7	2.9	.5	*	.3
Metal Processing	8.0	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.5	7.1	7.6	6.3	4.9	5.0	4.6	.1	1.2	.2
Machinery	5.8	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	.1	.1	.1
Trans. Equip.	3.9	2.9	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.2	.8	.8	.1	.6	.9
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	.4	.9	.6
Printing & Pub.	4.3	3.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	4.7	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.1	.3	.1	*

* *Less than 0.05.*
† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*
Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1980 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Ardmore employment moved up to 18,900 during June, a gain of 400 from May and 1,125 above a year ago. Joblessness also gained as the number unemployed rose by 100 to reach 550 this month. However, this latest jobless count was 675 below a year earlier. June's unemployment rate rose to 2.8 percent from 2.4 in May. However, this latest rate was significantly under June 1980's 6.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**19,450**	**18,950**	**19,000**	**500**	**450**
Unemployment	550	450	1,225	100	-675
Rate	*2.8*	*2.4*	*6.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	18,900	18,500	17,775	400	1,125

Nonfarm jobs rose 200 to reach 17,400 in June. Mining increased 100, while the all other group gained 75, especially among service groups. Also manufacturing added 50 jobs. Conversely, construction dipped 25. Finally, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and government were unchanged.

For the year, nonagricultural jobs increased 500 due to growth in the nonfactory sector. More specifically, mining was up 325 mainly due to the increased search for scarce energy resources. Also, government added 225. Meanwhile, the all other group, especially service components, added 175. Furthermore, wholesale-retail trade gained 25. Conversely, manufacturing declined 125. In addition, construction slipped by 75 and transportation-public utilities dipped 50.

Employment may change somewhat in July. Factory employment could decline due to cutbacks or layoffs. However, other divisions could hold close to current job levels. Consequently, unemployment may rise, although many unsuccessful jobseekers pursue other activities. Consequently, a decline in the number of persons in the labor force is also expected.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,400**	**17,200**	**16,900**	**200**	**500**
Manufacturing	3,850	3,800	3,975	50	-125
Nonmanufacturing	13,550	13,400	12,925	150	625
Mining	2,550	2,450	2,225	100	325
Construction	500	525	575	-25	-75
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	900	950	0	-50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,725	3,725	3,700	0	25
Government	2,550	2,550	2,325	0	225
All Other*	3,325	3,250	3,150	75	175

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Garfield County employment reached 28,275 in June, up 850 from May and 1,375 ahead of a year ago. Concomitantly, the number of jobless moved up to 725, which was higher than the month ago total but lower than a year ago. Unemployment rates were 2.5 percent this June, 2.2 in May and 3.7 percent during June 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,000**	**28,050**	**27,925**	**950**	**1,075**
Unemployment	725	625	1,025	100	-300
Rate	*2.5*	*2.2*	*3.7*	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,275	27,425	26,900	850	1,375

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose to 26,200 in June, up 450 from May. This occurred due to gains and losses among the various industry divisions. For instance, service rose 125 and wholesale-retail trade added 100 jobs. Also, mining and construction gained 75 apiece, while transportation-public utilities, all other manufacturing and government edged upward by 25 apiece. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate was unchanged.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose 575. The biggest expansion, 325, occurred in mining, due to the intensified search for energy sources. Government added 125 followed by 100 more jobs in service and manufacturing, more specifically food processing. Also, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade reported identical gains of 75 each. Conversely, construction declined by 225 jobs.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment should rise slightly through July and August, although agriculture will drop seasonally due to harvest completions. Unemployment may decrease as students and others leave the labor force to pursue other interests.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**26,200**	**25,750**	**25,625**	**450**	**575**
Manufacturing	3,000	2,975	2,900	25	100
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	475	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,525	2,500	2,425	25	100
Nonmanufacturing	23,200	22,775	22,725	425	475
Mining	2,200	2,125	1,875	75	325
Construction	1,625	1,550	1,850	75	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,850	2,825	2,775	25	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,100	7,000	7,025	100	75
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Service	4,600	4,475	4,500	125	100
Government	3,725	3,700	3,600	25	125

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

Kay County employment rose to 23,425 in June, up 475 from May and 1,575 above the level one year ago. Concurrently, the number of unemployed declined to 425, which was 125 less than last month and 450 below twelve months earlier. Jobless rates were 1.8 percent this June, 2.3 in May and 3.9 percent the year before.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,850**	**23,500**	**22,725**	**350**	**1,125**
Unemployment	425	550	875	-125	-450
Rate	*1.8*	*2.3*	*3.9*	xxx	xxx
Employment	23,425	22,950	21,850	475	1,575

Nonagricultural payroll jobs moved up to 20,900 in June, 125 ahead of May. Largest gain—150—occurred in manufacturing, mainly all other manufacturing components. Meanwhile, the all other group grew 125, almost entirely among service components. Also, wholesale-retail trade added 75 jobs. Lesser gains were reported in other divisions. On the other hand, government declined 275, generally among state and local components due to the closing of schools for the summer recess. Finally, mining employment held steady.

For the year nonfarm payrolls increased 875. Biggest gain of 475 occurred in manufacturing, mainly among nondurables components. Concurrently, the all other division rose 450, while construction added 150. On the other hand, wholesale-retail trade lost 175 jobs as mining dipped 25. Remaining divisions were steady over the year.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is expected to hold relatively steady during July and August, although agriculture will decline seasonally. Unemployment may also change little, but many students will have withdrawn from the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,900**	**20,775**	**20,025**	**125**	**875**
Manufacturing	7,550	7,400	7,075	150	475
Metals & Machinery	1,950	1,925	1,850	25	100
All Other Manufacturing	5,600	5,475	5,225	125	375
Nonmanufacturing	13,350	13,375	12,950	-25	400
Mining	625	625	650	0	-25
Construction	1,300	1,275	1,150	25	150
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	700	725	25	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,050	3,975	4,225	75	-175
Government	2,450	2,725	2,450	-275	0
All Other*	4,200	4,075	3,750	125	450

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Lawton Area employment moved downward by 25 between May and June to reach 31,850. Further comparison indicated this latest total was 875 above the year-ago level. Meanwhile, joblessness at 1,400 stood 125 higher than May's count but 1,175 below the June 1980 level. The jobless rate expanded to 4.2 percent in June, up from the 3.8 percent posted in May, and was significantly lower than last year's 7.7 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,250**	**33,150**	**33,550**	**100**	**-300**
Unemployment	1,400	1,275	2,575	125	-1,175
Rate	*4.2*	*3.8*	*7.7*	xxx	xxx
Employment	31,850	31,875	30,975	-25	875

Nonagricultural payroll employment declined to 28,800 in June, losing 375 from May. Government paced the decline as that division lost 375 jobs, due mainly to declines in the state and local component when schools closed for the summer. Meanwhile, the all other group fell 50, mainly among service components. On the other hand, construction added 50 jobs. Remaining divisions were unchanged monthly.

Over the year, nonfarm payroll jobs also fell 150. Largest decline, 375 occurred in government. Meanwhile, the all other group lost 50 and wholesale-retail trade dipped by 25. Conversely, manufacturing and finance-insurance-real estate added 150 jobs each. Remaining divisions were unchanged.

Employment in the Lawton area is not expected to change materially during July and August. However, unemployment could decline as students and others who are unable to find summer jobs, leave the local labor market. Normally, agricultural jobs decrease seasonally through August. However, domestic service employment usually remains high during this period. Nonfarm establishment payrolls should continue to show strength over this 60 day forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**28,800**	**29,175**	**28,950**	**-375**	**-150**
Manufacturing	2,800	2,800	2,650	0	150
Nonmanufacturing	26,000	26,375	26,300	-375	-300
Construction	1,600	1,550	1,600	50	0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,075	7,075	7,100	0	-25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,350	1,350	1,200	0	150
Government	10,250	10,625	10,625	-375	-375
All Other*	4,425	4,475	4,475	-50	-50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Pittsburg County employment dipped to 11,425 during June, down slightly from May. However, this latest employment total stood 150 above last year's count. Meanwhile, joblessness at 875 was 50 above May's count, but 700 below a year ago. Comparative jobless rates were 7.1 percent this month, 6.7 percent thirty days earlier, and 12.3 percent one year ago.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,300**	**12,275**	**12,850**	**25**	**-550**
Unemployment	875	825	1,575	50	-700
Rate	*7.1*	*6.7*	*12.3*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,425	11,450	11,275	-25	150

Nonfarm payroll jobs totaled 10,875 in June, off 150 from May. Government dropped 175 seasonally followed by the loss of 50 in manufacturing. Conversely, wholesale-retail trade and the all other group added 50 and 25, respectively. Remaining divisions were steady.

For the year nonagricultural jobs fell 200. Biggest loss occurred in government, off 175. In addition, manufacturing fell 75. Also, wholesale-retail trade dipped 50. On the other hand, the all other group increased 50 since June 1980. Finally, construction and transportation-public utilities rose 25 apiece.

Some change in employment in the McAlester area is expected during July and August. More specifically, total employment could edge lower through August. Agricultural jobs usually hold steady, while the number of domestic service workers normally increase in July but ease lower in August. Nonfarm employment may hold relatively steady over this 60-day forecast period. Unemployment may decline as those youths unable to secure temporary summer jobs withdraw from the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,875**	**11,025**	**11,075**	**-150**	**-200**
Manufacturing	1,775	1,825	1,850	-50	-75
Nonmanufacturing	9,100	9,200	9,225	-100	-125
Construction	275	275	250	0	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	350	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,075	2,025	2,125	50	-50
Government	3,700	3,875	3,875	-175	-175
All Other*	2,675	2,650	2,625	25	50

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pittsburg County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Ottawa County employment improved in June, increasing to 12,850. This was 50 higher than last month's employment figure and 775 higher than one year ago. Joblessness held steady at 650, the same as in May. The jobless rate was the same in June as in May at 4.8 percent. This was a considerable improvement over the 8.5 percent of June 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,500**	**13,450**	**13,200**	**50**	**300**
Unemployment	650	650	1,125	0	-475
Rate	*4.8*	*4.8*	*8.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,850	12,800	12,075	50	775

Nonfarm payroll employment declined to 10,775 in June, down 50 from May but 350 ahead of last year. The loss was attributable to nonmanufacturing, which lost 200 jobs in the government sector. A loss of 25 in construction was countered by a gain of 25 in the all other division. Simultaneously, manufacturing gained 150 jobs in all, with most of the monthly increase falling in the all other manufacturing segment.

For the year, nonagricultural payrolls increased by 350 jobs. Of these gains, 250 were in manufacturing, primarily in the all other manufacturing division, while 100 were in the government division of nonmanufacturing. An annual loss of 25 in construction was offset by a similar gain in the all other division. Meanwhile, transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade remained unchanged from a year ago.

Ottawa County employment should trend upward to September. Government will rise by September with the recall of educational workers for the fall semester. Also, joblessness could decline in July and August as many students leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**10,775**	**10,825**	**10,425**	**-50**	**350**
Manufacturing	4,725	4,575	4,475	150	250
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	625	600	600	25	25
All Other Manufacturing	4,100	3,975	3,875	125	225
Nonmanufacturing	6,050	6,250	5,950	-200	100
Construction	175	200	200	-25	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,925	0	0
Government	1,925	2,125	1,825	-200	100
All Other*	1,875	1,850	1,850	25	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Employment in the Muskogee Area rose to 25,525 in June, up 175 from May. June's total was also up 175 from the year-ago level. Unemployment rose to 1,675, up 125 from May but down 575 from last June's level. Jobless rates for these comparison periods were 6.2 percent for this June, 5.8 percent the month before, and 8.2 for June 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,200**	**26,900**	**27,600**	**300**	**-400**
Unemployment	1,675	1,550	2,250	125	-575
Rate	*6.2*	*5.8*	*8.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,525	25,350	25,350	175	175

Nonagricultural payroll employment decreased to 22,875 during June, a loss of 75 since May. Manufacturing was the cause of the decline as its all other manufacturing category lost 150. Nonmanufacturing had a net gain of 75, with the loss of 125 in construction being countered by gains of 100 in government and 25 in wholesale-retail trade. The all other division and transportation-public utilities had a combined gain of 75.

Year-ago comparisons indicated 625 fewer jobs this June than the same month of 1980. Government and construction losses of 400 and 325, respectively, accounted for most of the annual setback. Manufacturing and trade also had respective decreases of 25 and 50. Conversely, the all other division and transportation-public utilities registered gains over the twelve-month period.

Employment may show little or no change during the next sixty-day period. Unemployment may change only slightly over the next month, although students and other summer-workers will leave the labor market. However, by mid-August joblessness may ease as some students find temporary work, while others leave the labor force.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,875**	**22,950**	**23,500**	**-75**	**-625**
Manufacturing	4,900	5,050	4,925	-150	-25
Food & Kindred Products	600	600	750	0	-150
All Other Manufacturing	4,300	4,450	4,175	-150	125
Nonmanufacturing	17,975	17,900	18,575	75	-600
Construction	1,175	1,300	1,500	-125	-325
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,525	1,500	1,425	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,075	5,050	5,125	25	-50
Government	6,250	6,150	6,650	100	-400
All Other*	3,950	3,900	3,875	50	75

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Muskogee County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Okmulgee County employment grew this June to reach 12,475. This was an increase of 325 over last month and 300 over one year ago. Unemployment at 650 was unchanged from the month before but 275 below last year at this time. June's jobless rate crept downward to 5.0 percent, or one-tenth below the previous month. Compared to one year ago, the jobless rate was below last June's 7.1 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**13,125**	**12,800**	**13,100**	**325**	**25**
Unemployment	650	650	925	0	-275
Rate	*5.0*	*5.1*	*7.1*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,475	12 150	12,175	325	300

Total nonfarm jobs expanded to 9,875 in June, up 175 from May. Most of the growth was in nonmanufacturing, and more specifically in government, which gained 125. Transportation-public utilities was credited with 25 additions, and manufacturing also gained 25. Mining, construction, trade and the all other division were unchanged for June. The all other group includes finance-insurance-real estate and service firms.

Over the year, nonagricultural payrolls dropped by 50. The downturn was led by construction which fell 125. Concurrently, mining and government declined 25 each. These losses were countered by nominal gains in manufacturing, transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade and the all other division.

Unemployment is expected to increase in the coming weeks with the closing of a local refinery. Over 100 employees will be affected. Also, a federally-funded program is being phased out, with an undetermined number of employees being affected.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,875**	**9,700**	**9,925**	**175**	**-50**
Manufacturing	1,425	1,400	1,400	25	25
Nonmanufacturing	8,450	8,300	8,525	150	-75
Mining	475	475	500	0	-25
Construction	225	225	350	0	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	300	275	275	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,200	2,200	2,150	0	50
Government	3,100	2,975	3,125	125	-25
All Other*	2,150	2,150	2,125	0	25

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE AREA

Total employment in the Shawnee area grew by 475 in June to reach 28,450. Moreover, the gain for the year was more significant with employment rising 2,300. Unemployment for the month also showed an increase of 75. This was still an improvement over last June, when the number of unemployed stood at 1,550. Comparative jobless rates were 3.4 percent for this June, 3.2 for May, and 5.6 for last June.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,450**	**28,900**	**27,700**	**550**	**1,750**
Unemployment	1,000	925	1,550	75	-550
Rate	*3.4*	*3.2*	*5.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,450	27,975	26,150	475	2,300

Nonagricultural payroll employment fell 225 in June to 15,225. Government was responsible for 150 of the total loss as local schools experienced seasonal cutbacks. The all other division was responsible for the remainder of the loss, though it was partially offset by smaller gains in trade, transportation-public utilities and mining. Manufacturing held steady for the month, as did the construction sector of nonmanufacturing.

Over the year, nonfarm employment rose by 25. More specifically, a gain in wholesale-retail trade and manufacturing was slightly greater than losses in construction and government.

Total employment could decrease slightly in July because of the seasonal increase of workers released from school-related jobs. Wage and salary employment may also show some decline. Trade, however, should increase in August in preparation for the coming school year. Unemployment should remain at a relatively low level in July and August.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,225**	**15,450**	**15,200**	**-225**	**25**
Manufacturing	2,650	2,650	2,525	0	125
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	275	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,375	2,375	2,250	0	125
Nonmanufacturing	12,575	12,800	12,675	-225	-100
Mining	425	400	425	25	0
Construction	800	800	1,025	0	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	900	875	875	25	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,125	4,050	3,825	75	300
Government	2,850	3,000	3,050	-150	-200
All Other*	3,475	3,675	3,475	-200	0

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER AREA

Total employment in the Stillwater area slackened by 1,675 in June to 27,750. Also, this employment total was 2,000 below that of last June. The unemployment total also eased from last month by about 75 workers. The annual improvement was more than ten times this number, with 775 fewer unemployed workers this June than one year ago. Also, the unemployment rate reflected these changes, registering 1.7 percent this June, 1.8 in May and 4.6 percent last June.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,225**	**29,975**	**27,000**	**-1,750**	**1,225**
Unemployment	475	550	1,250	-75	-775
Rate	*1.7*	*1.8*	*4.6*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,750	29,425	25,750	-1,675	-2,000

Nonagricultural employment was down 2,000 in June to total 22,850. The government sector sustained most of the loss, declining 2,025 with the summer reductions of nonfaculty school and college employees in the area. Concurrently, construction had a minimal loss of 25, while the all other division decreased by 50. In contrast to these losses, wholesale-retail trade and transportation-public utilities increased 25 and 50, respectively. Manufacturing also rose nominally higher.

Over the year, nonfarm employment gained 800. Manufacturing was responsible for much of the gain, with its increase of 875, as workers were in layoff status a year ago. Also, mining and the all other division both had substantial gains. Conversely, loss occurred in transportation-public utilities, wholesale-retail trade, construction and government.

Employment may decline slightly in this area during the next 60 days, reflecting temporary vacation shutdowns. Similarly, the unemployment rate could rise somewhat, partially reflecting this shutdown in area plants, since some new employees are not eligible for vacation pay.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

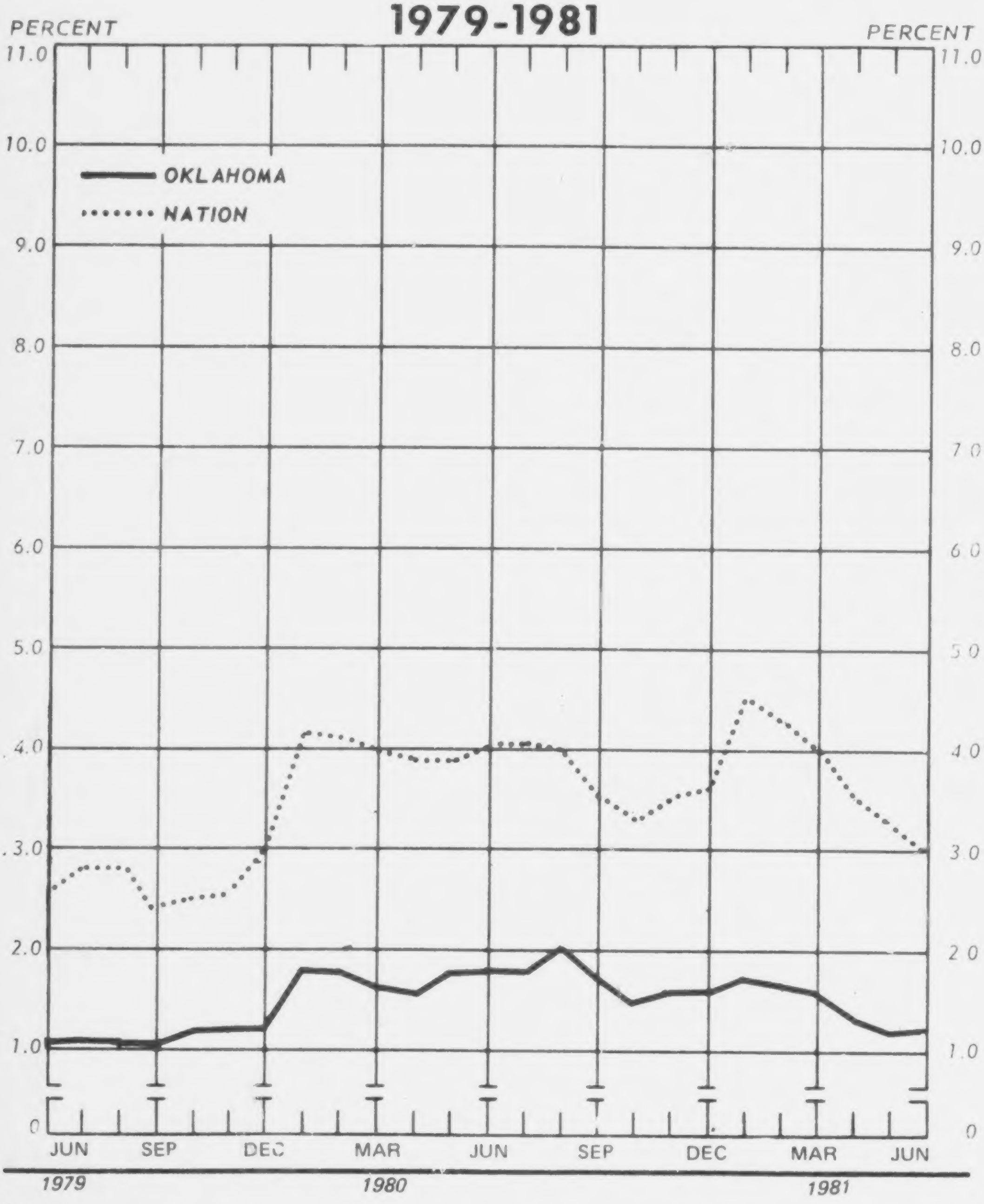
Item	Jun 1981p	May 1981r	Jun 1980r	Absolute Change From May 1981 Jun 1981	Absolute Change From Jun 1980 Jun 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,850**	**24,850**	**22,050**	**-2,000**	**800**
Manufacturing	3,075	3,050	2,200	25	875
Nonmanufacturing	19,775	21,800	19,850	-2,025	-75
Mining	825	825	575	0	250
Construction	575	600	700	-25	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,075	1,025	1,100	50	-25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,800	4,775	4,875	25	-75
Government	9,475	11,500	9,800	-2,025	-325
All Other*	3,025	3,075	2,800	-50	225

p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

** Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

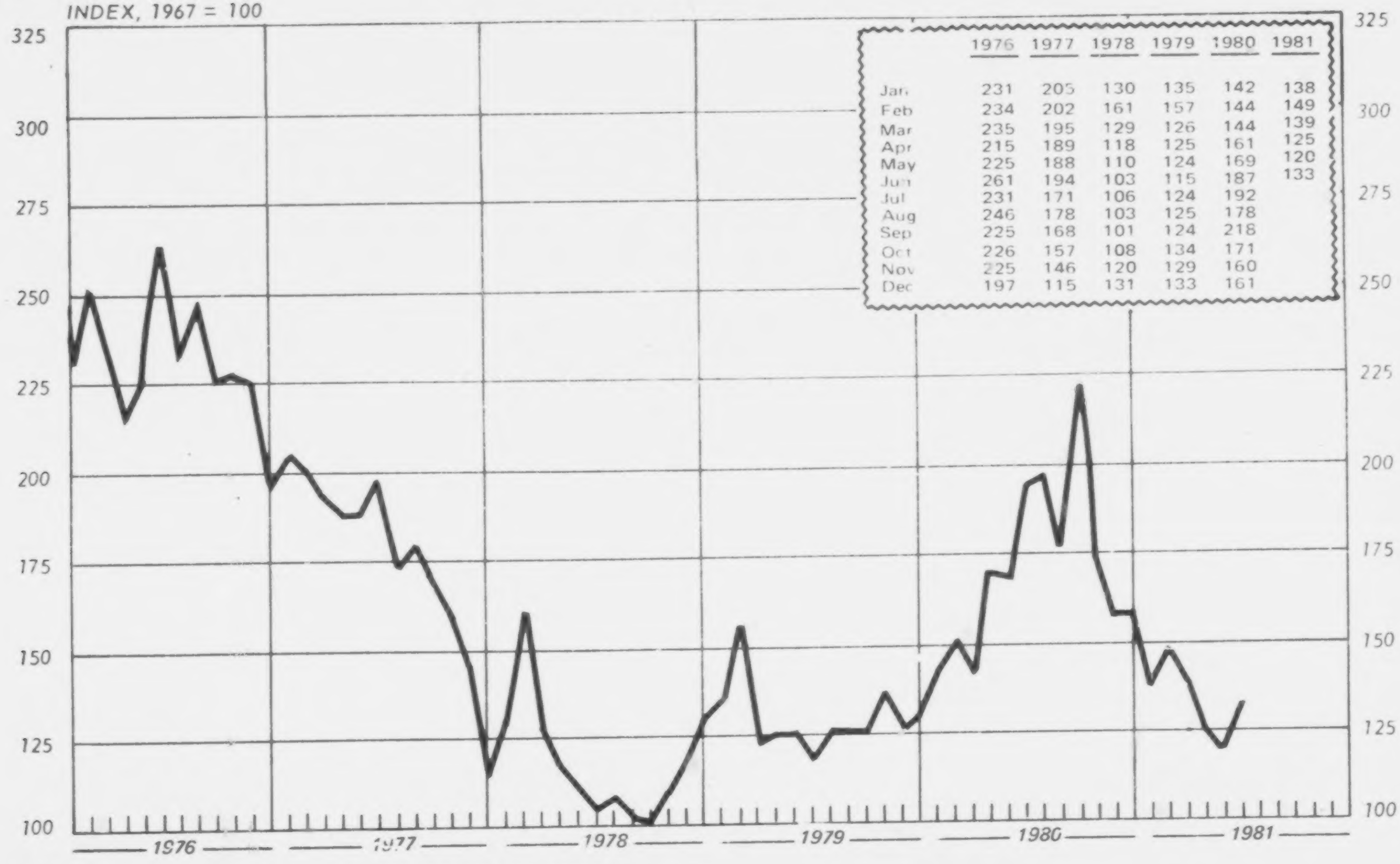
INSURED Unemployment RATE



* Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	133
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* *State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.*

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - The State Employment Service in Ada again reported no shortages or surpluses in major occupations during June. As in May, favorable weather again helped in the completion of several building projects, with some being completed earlier than previously expected. One apartment complex was 80 percent complete. A veterinary clinic was also taking shape rapidly and work progressed on a new municipal building. Construction otherwise was generally slow, with apartments leading the dollar volume. Pontotoc County unemployment edged upward to 2.8 during June compared to 2.7 percent in May.

ALTUS - Jackson County unemployment was up in June to 4.3 percent from 3.8 during the previous month. As in previous months, child-care monitors and material handlers were the principal surplus occupations. Residential construction permits totaled $249,190, while commercial permits totaled $16,000, for an all-over total of $265,190.

BARTLESVILLE - The Bartlesville office of the State Employment Service reported surpluses in three occupations: clerical workers, sewing machine operators and construction workers. The surplus of clerical workers was due to the large number of students seeking summer employment, while the surplus of sewing machine operators resulted from the closing of a plant. Washington County's unemployment rate was 1.9 percent in June, down slightly from 2.0 in May.

CHICKASHA - The Chickasha office of the State Employment Service reported job applications during June in the same occupational groups as in the previous months, with some increase in applicants in each job category. Specifically, these were general sales clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, nurse aides, heavy-duty truck drivers and rotary driller helpers. Grady County's jobless rate eased slightly in June to 2.4 percent compared to 2.6 percent in May.

CLAREMORE - The overall June applicant files decreased since the last reporting period. Most surpluses were attributable to students seeking summer jobs and entry-level workers. Construction workers, cashier-checkers and waiters/waitresses were the main surplus occupations during the month. The rate of unemployment in Rogers County was 3.3 percent, only slightly changed from 3.2 in May.

CLINTON - The Clinton Job Service office in June reported an increase in applications for employment, but still no surplus of workers. New opportunities for a number of workers opened up with the expansion of a company in Weatherford which manufactures discs and film. Other job openings in Weatherford, Clinton and Watonga developed from the need for replacements and included truck drivers, swampers, burners, laborers and maintenance welders in brick manufacturing; also a janitor and stenographer. Unemployment in Custer County incresed to 2.0 in June, up from May's 1.4 percent.

DUNCAN - The Duncan office of the State Employment Service during June reported a surplus of truck drivers and cashiers due to lack of demand. Cutbacks in construction casued excess numbers of construction workers. An increase in semi-skilled workers entering the job market also caused a surplus of general office clerks. Principal demand occupations included electrical maintenance mechanics, housekeepers/janitors/custodians, waiters/waitresses and counter attendants. The June unemployment rate in Stephens County of 1.6 percent was down slightly from May's 1.8 percent.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

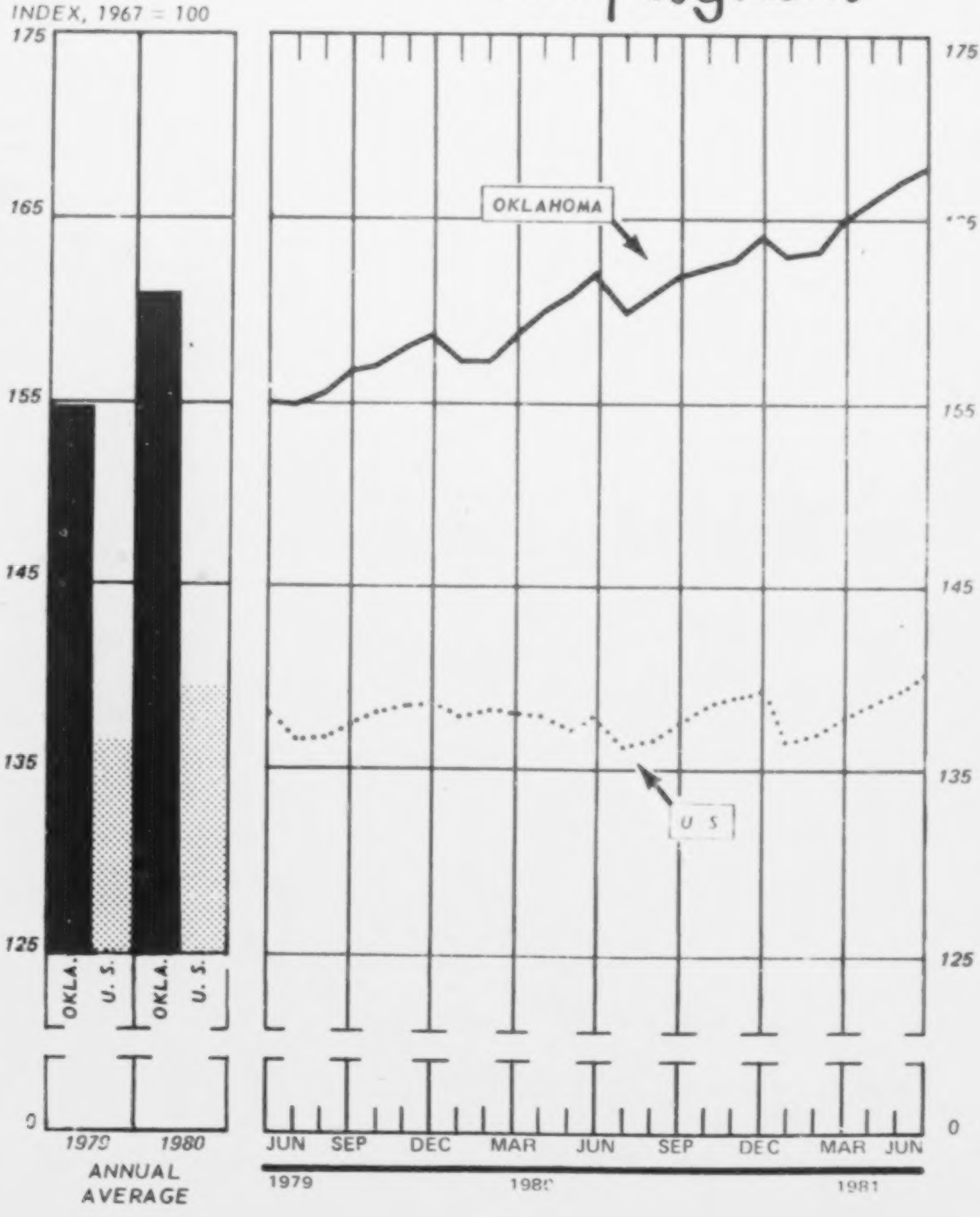
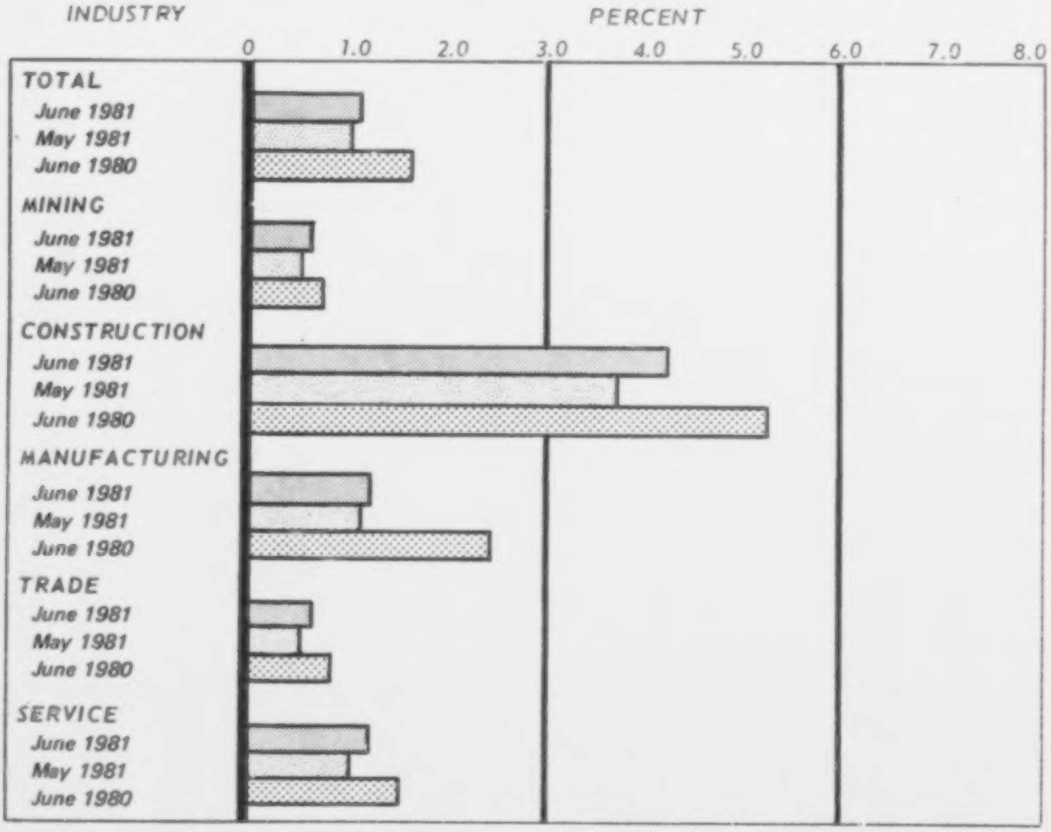


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT		
	January 1980 – December 1980	1981	1981	1980
TOTAL	939,700	10,239	9,262	14,081
MINING	77,800	443	394	431
CONSTRUCTION	58,900	2,473	2,362	3,062
MANUFACTURING	191,700	2,328	2,171	4,445
TRADE	264,100	1,493	1,424	2,105
SERVICE	171,300	2,096	1,631	2,328

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* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - The Job Service office in Durant during June reported a continuing surplus of cashier-checkers and nurses' aides, as well as an oversupply of warehouse workers. By contrast, there was a very large demand in four nearby counties for institutional cleaners. In Durant there was need for sewing machine operators in various factories and for licensed practical nurses. Construction workers were needed in the area because of the expansion of two retail stores. Bryan County's unemployment showed a downward trend in June to 3.8 percent, off from 4.3 percent in May.

ELK CITY - Employment in Beckham County totaled 8,950 in June compared to 8,790 during the preceding month. Concurrently unemployment reached 190, up from 140 as June's jobless rate rose to 2.1 percent from the low 1.6 rate in May. Compared to a year ago, this latest month's percent unemployed was down from the 2.5 percent of the labor force idled at that time.

GUYMON - Demands and surpluses in the Guymon labor market during June were still largely unchanged from last month. The major demand occupations were roustabouts, farm workers, welders and track laborers. There were surpluses of general office clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers and truck drivers. Building permits totaled $475,350, exceeding last year's total by over $100,000. Construction was begun on a fast-food restaurant, with completion expected in about four months. Texas County unemployment rose to 2.5 percent in June compared to 1.9 in May.

HOLDENVILLE - Labor demand in Holdenville centered mainly on two occupations during June: sewing machine operators and rotary driller helpers. No surpluses were reported in any occupations. The renovation of a high school and expansion of a local manufacturing plant were very near completion. Hughes County continued to show a favorable downward trend in unemployment both for the month and for the year at 5.9 percent for June.

HUGO - The Hugo office of the State Employment Service reported a sufficient number of applicants to meet all job openings during the month of June. There was a large surplus of machine operators due to the recent closing of a local apparel factory. The unemployment rate in Choctaw County held steady in June at 11.4 percent.

NORMAN - The Job Service office in Norman again reported large surpluses during June in several of the same categories as in previous months. There was also a surplus of assemblers and waiters/waitresses. The over-supply of assemblers was due to the closing of an electrical manufacturing plant. This lay-off affected approximately 250 employees. However, workers were being recalled by a new firm. The surplus of construction workers was largely absorbed by a surge in building activity. The rate of unemployment in Cleveland County moved up to 3.3 percent in June from 2.4 in May.

POTEAU - Unemployment in LeFlore County eased in June to 5.3 percent from 5.5 the month before. There was a large surplus of workers in six principal categories: construction workers, truck drivers, general clerks, nurse aides, production assemblers and material handlers. However several recent job openings occurred in the following occupations: machine tenders, janitors, sales clerks, upholsterers and sewing machine operators.

(Continued on page 35)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			**DURABLE GOODS**			**STONE, CLAY & GLASS**			**PRIMARY METALS**		
1980												
June	$290.94	39.8	$7.31	$301.04	40.3	$7.47	$332.27	41.9	$7.93	$317.96	38.4	$8.28
July	294.71	39.4	7.48	303.28	39.8	7.62	328.86	40.5	8.12	316.03	37.4	8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.94
May r	332.92	40.6	8.20	344.42	41.1	8.38	354.55	40.8	8.69	349.85	38.7	9.04
June p	332.52	40.7	8.17	342.74	40.9	8.38	358.59	41.6	8.62	355.68	39.0	9.12
	FABRICATED METALS			**FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS**			**MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL**			**OIL FIELD MACHINERY**		
1980												
June	$294.40	41.7	$7.06	$304.08	42.0	$7.24	$272.74	39.7	$6.87	$306.29	41.9	$7.31
July	287.55	40.5	7.10	291.13	40.1	7.26	274.53	39.5	6.95	308.70	42.0	7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May r	323.47	41.9	7.72	343.40	42.5	8.08	317.34	41.0	7.74	347.01	43.0	8.07
June p	319.30	41.2	7.75	339.39	41.9	8.10	310.71	40.3	7.71	333.60	41.7	8.00

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			**TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT**			**NONDURABLE GOODS**			**FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS**		
1980												
June	$285.12	40.5	$7.04	$384.00	40.0	$9.60	$272.30	38.9	$7.00	$263.88	40.1	$6.58
July	266.11	38.4	6.93	419.58	42.0	9.99	279.03	38.7	7.21	274.44	40.3	6.81
August	281.48	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.56	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April	306.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May r	310.72	41.1	7.56	477.81	42.7	11.19	308.48	39.6	7.79	280.28	39.2	7.15
June p	314.42	41.1	7.65	472.50	42.0	11.25	310.71	40.3	7.71	284.41	41.1	6.92
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			**PRINTING & PUBLISHING**			**NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS**			**PETROLEUM REFINING**		
1980												
June	$152.82	36.3	$4.21	$280.99	39.8	$7.06	$261.59	37.0	$7.07	$424.27	40.6	$10.45
July	147.44	35.7	4.13	263.25	37.5	7.02	265.66	37.0	7.18	477.36	44.2	10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.08	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.96	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April	164.98	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May r	168.09	36.7	4.58	306.52	39.5	7.76	297.59	38.3	7.77	492.56	43.9	11.22
June p	172.16	38.6	4.46	308.89	39.5	7.82	297.45	37.7	7.89	481.77	42.9	11.23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
June	$367.87	38.2	$9.63	$383.57	45.5	$8.43	$324.01	40.1	$8.08	$276.34	40.4	$6.84	$186.87	34.1	$5.48
July	375.58	38.6	9.73	388.37	46.4	8.37	326.83	40.6	8.05	279.33	40.6	6.88	193.89	34.5	5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.48	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May r	388.56	36.9	10.53	441.75	46.5	9.50	361.34	40.6	8.90	298.34	40.1	7.44	198.32	33.5	5.92
June p	391.41	37.1	10.55	438.72	45.7	9.60	377.07	41.3	9.13	303.32	41.1	7.38	204.93	34.5	5.94

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 145,500 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**

*p-Preliminary; r-Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES †

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Jun 1981	May 1981	Apr 1981	Jun 1980	Jun 1979
State Total	**13,621**	**12,163**	**13,408**	**19,230**	**11,749**
Ada	194	195	237	256	163
Altus	176	159	172	192	118
Ardmore	278	265	307	622	274
Bartlesville	173	135	146	171	199
Broken Arrow*	157	149	162	226	- -
Chickasha	126	104	118	232	174
Claremore*	177	171	213	262	138
Clinton	50	47	69	81	69
Duncan	103	93	117	158	129
Durant	255	208	245	479	182
Edmond*	124	118	140	191	-
Elk City	44	37	50	62	52
Enid	93	86	93	136	137
Guymon	17	23	21	22	26
Holdenville	173	189	167	218	209
Hugo	354	340	318	264	172
Idabel	379	350	380	453	290
Lawton SMSA***	355	342	394	700	399
McAlester	431	353	359	650	488
Miami	400	358	414	797	321
Muskogee	858	696	775	845	535
Norman*	300	161	164	399	163
Oklahoma City SMSA***	3,017	2,609	2,936	4,805	2,459
Okmulgee	265	263	276	325	260
Ponca City	164	172	229	220	203
Poteau	360	347	322	448	319
Pryor	419	320	386	437	202
Sallisaw**	280	350	386	532	- -
Sapulpa*	305	239	237	330	202
Seminole	72	86	71	122	107
Shawnee	265	230	266	443	213
Stillwater	148	106	121	435	110
Tahlequah	356	284	300	417	243
Tulsa SMSA***	3,152	2,758	3,135	3,921	2,551
Woodward	30	28	30	27	28
All Other	1,318	1,182	1,219	1,640	1,532

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties. Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties, the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - The Pryor Service office again reported a large number of entry-level applicants in June, as in the previous few months. In addition to the summer youth seeking employment, there were school-support personnel also seeking summer work. Mayes County unemployment went to 5.4 percent in June, up from 4.8 in May.

SALLISAW - The Sallisaw Job Service office reported that June was an excellent hiring month for cooks, waiters/waitresses and fuel line operators. This was due to the opening of a new auto/truck facility in the Sallisaw area. Nevertheless, there was a surplus of production assemblers because of layoffs. There was also surplus workers in the building trades, as well as truck drivers seeking work. By contrast, there was a need for industrial electricians. Sequoyah County's unemployment rate showed only the slightest change at 6.1 percent in June, only one-tenth of one percent below the rate for May.

SAPULPA - Creek County joblessness rose in June to 3.6 percent of the area work force, compared to 3.2 percent in May. A surplus of applicants continued in several occupations: construction workers, pipefitters and carpenters. Meanwhile, employers had recent job openings for restaurant cooks, yard helpers, foundry workers, painter helpers and courtesy clerks (baggers). Glass manufacturing declined and residential construction remained slow. By contrast, general manufacturing and retail sales and food service all continued steady.

SEMINOLE - Major occupational groups with surpluses reported in June in the Seminole area were cashier-checkers, sales clerks, waiters/waitresses, sewing machine operators, roustabouts, construction workers and light- and heavy-duty truck drivers. This reflected a typical trend for this time of year. No labor market demands were reported. Unemployment in Seminole County eased slightly in June to 3.5 percent compared to 3.6 percent in May.

TAHLEQUAH - Unemployment in Cherokee County rose in June to 5.5 percent of the work force, compared to 4.6 percent in May. A sizable surplus remained in several job areas: general clerks, cashier-checkers, construction workers, material handlers, equipment operators and nurse aides. Construction was continuing on several major projects, and construction began on an Indian hospital.

WOODWARD - The City of Woodward issued forty building permits during June 1981 in the amount of $1,304,830. Eighteen were new residential constructions totaling $981,317, with 21 for remodeling or additions totaling $98,713. One was a commercial permit in the amount of $224,800 for a new steel building for a local drilling company. A local garment factory employing approximately 282 persons began laying off employees during June, with a complete shutdown expected in about two months. Woodward County unemployment in June was 2.7 percent, up from 1.9 percent in May.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA · JUNE 1981 ·

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,959**	**100.0**	**7,103**	**5,856**	**6,002**	**4,565**	**2,392**	**10,586**	**4,903**	**3,769**	**1,914**	**1,532**	**699**	**532**	**301**	**688**	**321**	**219**	**148**
Mining	**360**	**2.8**	**299**	**61**	**76**	**207**	**77**	**335**	**70**	**195**	**70**	**16**	**2**	**7**	**7**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**0**
Contract Construction	**2,210**	**17.1**	**2,100**	**110**	**481**	**1,156**	**573**	**1,905**	**426**	**997**	**482**	**187**	**27**	**107**	**53**	**117**	**28**	**52**	**37**
Manufacturing, Total	**2,107**	**16.3**	**1,017**	**1,090**	**609**	**997**	**501**	**1,711**	**509**	**822**	**380**	**243**	**62**	**109**	**72**	**88**	**26**	**36**	**26**
Food & Kindred Products	214	1.7	93	121	26	95	93	164	23	75	66	29	3	9	17	20	0	11	9
Apparel & Related Products	285	2.2	39	246	85	138	62	229	63	115	51	25	5	13	7	13	9	3	1
Lumber & Wood Products	72	.6	61	11	24	36	12	58	19	30	9	9	2	4	3	4	3	1	0
Printing & Publishing	49	.4	21	28	13	20	16	41	11	17	13	2	0	2	0	4	2	1	1
Refining	34	.3	18	16	12	18	4	32	11	17	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	147	1.1	93	54	33	96	18	128	26	87	15	15	5	8	2	4	2	1	1
Primary Metal Products	64	.5	54	10	11	41	12	49	6	34	9	12	3	6	3	3	2	1	0
Fabricated Metal Products	257	2.0	186	71	85	119	53	221	75	103	43	22	6	10	6	7	3	2	2
Machinery, except Electrical	47	.4	29	18	4	36	7	43	4	34	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Machinery	468	3.6	158	310	228	136	104	380	202	107	71	60	22	21	17	13	3	4	6
Transportation Equipment	130	1.0	91	39	23	72	35	95	20	53	22	21	3	9	9	9	0	6	3
All Other Manufacturing	340	2.6	174	166	65	190	85	271	49	150	72	44	12	24	8	11	2	6	3
Transportation & Public Utilities	**353**	**2.7**	**249**	**104**	**68**	**184**	**101**	**284**	**50**	**155**	**79**	**53**	**13**	**21**	**19**	**11**	**3**	**6**	**2**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**1,244**	**9.6**	**421**	**823**	**216**	**605**	**423**	**1,065**	**179**	**513**	**373**	**146**	**32**	**74**	**40**	**25**	**3**	**15**	**7**
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**222**	**1.7**	**49**	**173**	**55**	**107**	**60**	**205**	**51**	**99**	**55**	**17**	**4**	**8**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Services	**1,858**	**14.3**	**531**	**1,327**	**485**	**927**	**446**	**1,401**	**357**	**717**	**327**	**279**	**71**	**133**	**75**	**170**	**57**	**72**	**41**
State Government	**139**	**1.1**	**55**	**84**	**35**	**65**	**39**	**103**	**23**	**50**	**30**	**28**	**9**	**12**	**7**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**2**
All Other	**558**	**4.3**	**277**	**281**	**108**	**289**	**161**	**395**	**78**	**206**	**111**	**100**	**16**	**61**	**23**	**62**	**14**	**21**	**27**
INA[1]	3,908	30.2	2,105	1,803	3,869	28	11	3,182	3,160	15	7	463	463	0	0	200	184	12	4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,959**	**100.0**	**7,103**	**5,856**	**6,002**	**4,565**	**2,392**	**10,586**	**4,903**	**3,769**	**1,914**	**1,532**	**699**	**532**	**301**	**686**	**321**	**219**	**146**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,088	8.4	442	646	281	578	229	900	216	493	191	96	31	47	18	87	33	36	18
Clerical	1,502	11.6	140	1,362	326	746	430	1,290	273	634	383	138	32	73	33	63	18	32	13
Sales	350	2.7	137	213	63	182	105	320	55	165	100	22	5	12	5	8	3	5	0
Service	926	7.1	236	690	208	449	269	618	137	302	179	224	49	109	66	75	21	35	19
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	71	.5	49	22	11	43	17	57	10	36	11	8	1	3	4	6	0	4	2
Processing	300	2.3	146	154	29	151	120	225	23	117	85	48	5	22	21	26	1	12	13
Machine Trades	580	4.5	476	104	170	277	133	496	148	237	111	56	15	27	14	19	6	6	7
Bench Work	780	6.0	220	560	193	357	230	574	144	274	156	105	20	45	40	52	19	18	15
Structural Work	2,413	18.6	2,249	164	602	1,191	620	2,047	527	1,019	501	228	48	114	66	134	27	55	52
Miscellaneous	1,082	8.3	909	173	265	580	237	895	217	483	195	143	30	79	34	40	17	16	7
INA [1]	3,867	29.8	2,099	1,768	3,854	11	2	3,164	3,153	9	2	464	463	1	0	176	176	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE †											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**12,959**	**100.0**	**6,002**	**4,565**	**2,392**	**10,586**	**4,903**	**3,769**	**1,914**	**1,532**	**699**	**532**	**301**	**686**	**321**	**219**	**146**
Under 22	541	4.2	158	259	124	464	139	221	104	51	13	25	13	20	4	12	4
22-24	958	7.4	220	494	244	785	183	414	188	118	22	61	35	39	11	14	14
25-34	3,102	23.9	774	1,542	786	2,472	618	1,242	612	419	89	213	117	188	64	72	52
35-44	1,964	15.2	488	994	482	1,591	386	810	395	227	64	113	50	126	35	63	28
45-54	1,420	11.0	303	764	353	1,168	250	637	281	143	29	72	42	88	20	42	26
55 and over	4,974	38.4	4,059	512	403	4,106	3,327	445	334	574	482	48	44	225	187	16	22
Male-Total	**7,103**	**54.8**	**3,222**	**2,620**	**1,261**	**5,779**	**2,656**	**2,151**	**972**	**875**	**370**	**321**	**184**	**371**	**157**	**123**	**91**
Under 22	305	2.4	87	154	64	264	78	133	53	27	7	13	7	10	0	7	3
22-24	569	4.4	130	301	138	461	111	251	99	77	12	40	25	22	4	7	11
25-34	1,835	14.2	433	950	452	1,459	360	760	339	249	41	135	73	117	31	48	38
35-44	1,014	7.8	240	531	243	820	197	423	200	122	30	70	22	63	13	33	17
45-54	727	5.6	141	413	173	598	120	348	130	79	13	39	27	40	7	19	14
55 and over	2,653	20.5	2,191	271	191	2,177	1,790	236	151	321	267	24	30	119	102	9	8
Female-Total	**5,856**	**45.2**	**2,780**	**1,945**	**1,131**	**4,807**	**2,247**	**1,618**	**942**	**657**	**329**	**211**	**117**	**315**	**164**	**96**	**55**
Under 22	236	1.8	71	105	60	200	61	88	51	24	6	12	6	10	4	5	1
22-24	389	3.0	90	193	106	324	72	163	89	41	10	21	10	17	7	7	3
25-34	1,267	9.8	341	592	334	1,013	258	482	273	170	48	78	44	71	33	24	14
35-44	950	7.3	248	463	239	771	189	387	195	105	34	43	28	63	22	30	11
45-54	693	5.3	162	351	180	570	130	289	151	64	16	33	15	48	13	23	12
55 and over	2,321	17.9	1,868	241	212	1,929	1,537	209	183	253	215	24	14	106	85	7	14

· *Based on data for week of June 14-20, 1981.*

† *Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.*

' *This item includes a substantial number of claimants, such as those claiming benefits from another state (interstate) for which individual characteristics are not available. More specific information for such persons will be available only for the mid-month of each quarter (February, May, August and November).*

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS
of Factory Employees

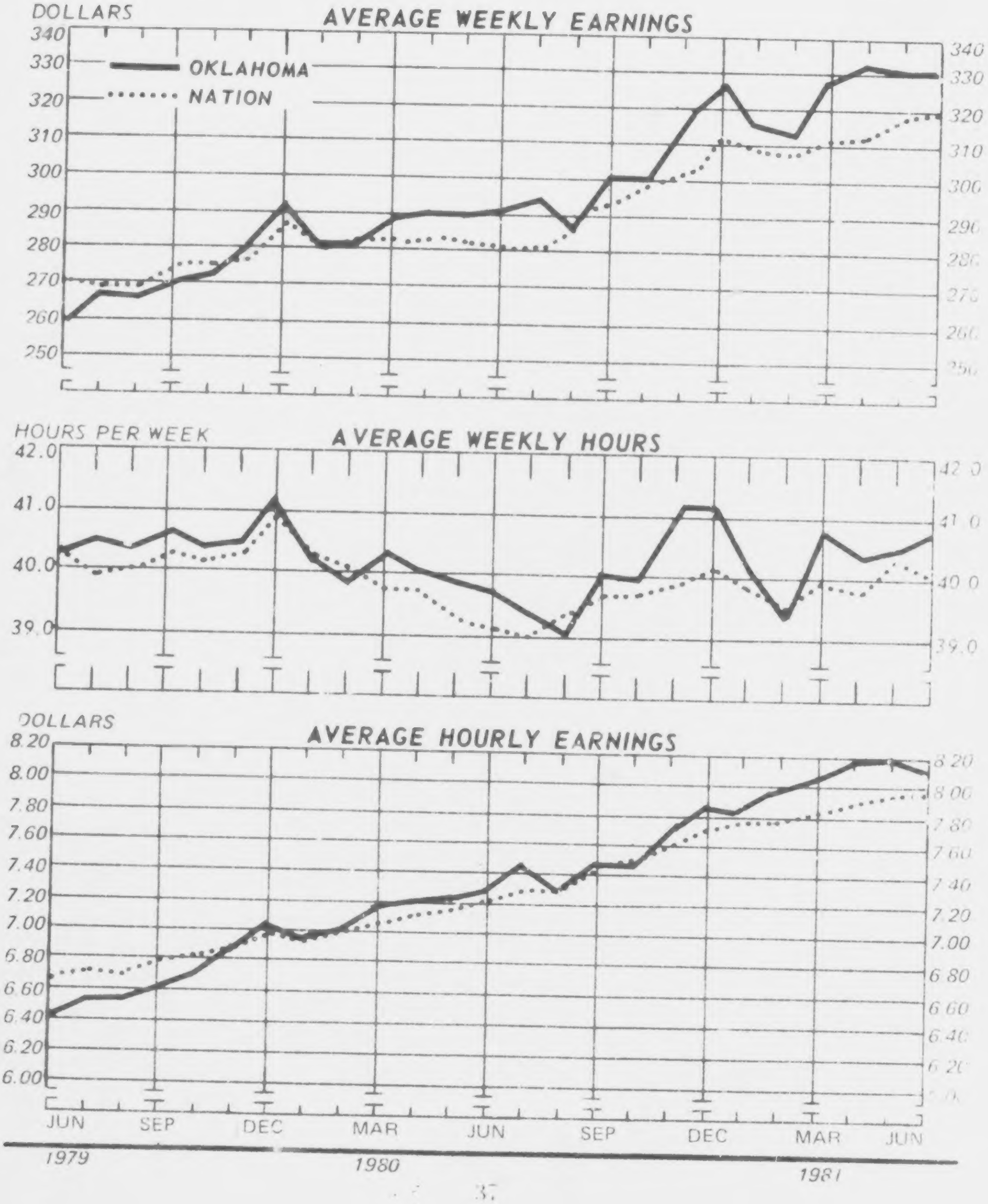


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

JUNE 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,362,100**	**46,600**	**1,408,700**	**3.3**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	426,900	13,400	440,300	3.0
Tulsa SMSA**	334,400	11,200	345,600	3.2
Lawton SMSA***	31,850	1,400	33,250	4.2
Adair	7,750	540	8,290	6.5
Alfalfa	3,310	30	3,340	.9
Atoka	3,800	200	4,000	5.0
Beaver	2,980	50	3,030	1.7
Beckham	8,950	190	9,140	2.1
Blaine	5,970	130	6,100	2.1
Bryan	13,040	500	13,540	3.7
Caddo	12,500	440	12,940	3.4
Canadian	27,575	775	28,350	2.7
Carter	18,900	550	19,450	2.8
Cherokee	11,740	680	12,420	5.5
Choctaw	4,730	610	5,340	11.4
Cimarron	1,710	50	1,760	2.8
Cleveland	59,975	2,025	62,000	3.3
Coal	1,720	130	1,850	7.0
Comanche	31,850	1,400	33,250	4.2
Cotton	2,450	50	2,500	2.0
Craig	7,240	200	7,440	2.7
Creek	29,375	1,100	30,475	3.6
Custer	13,420	180	13,600	1.3
Delaware	10,460	520	10,980	4.7
Dewey	3,250	90	3,340	2.7
Ellis	2,450	40	2,490	1.6
Garfield	28,275	725	29,000	2.5
Garvin	11,470	230	11,700	2.0
Grady	17,550	430	17,980	2.4
Grant	2,900	40	2,940	1.4
Greer	2,740	50	2,790	1.8
Harmon	1,870	90	1,960	4.6
Harper	1,880	40	1,920	2.1
Haskell	4,230	300	4,530	6.6
Hughes	4,970	310	5,280	5.9
Jackson	10,270	460	10,730	4.3
Jefferson	3,000	70	3,070	2.3
Johnston	3,870	110	3,980	2.8
Kay	23,425	425	23,850	1.8
Kingfisher	7,990	210	8,200	2.6
Kiowa	5,710	160	5,870	2.7

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

JUNE 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,340	230	2,570	8.9
LeFlore	15,040	850	15,890	5.3
Lincoln	9,100	310	9,410	3.3
Logan	8,870	200	9,070	2.2
Love	2,440	80	2,520	3.2
McClain	11,140	350	11,490	3.0
McCurtain	11,780	1,000	12,780	7.8
McIntosh	5,750	340	6,090	5.6
Major	3,860	50	3,910	1.3
Marshall	3,950	120	4,070	2.9
Mayes	15,700	900	16,600	5.4
Murray	5,380	150	5,530	2.7
Muskogee	25,525	1,675	27,200	6.2
Noble	5,260	100	5,360	1.9
Nowata	5,040	190	5,230	3.6
Okfuskee	3,550	170	3,720	4.6
Oklahoma	299,750	9,275	309,025	3.0
Okmulgee	12,475	650	13,125	5.0
Osage	18,620	380	19,000	2.0
Ottawa	12,850	650	13,500	4.8
Pawnee	5,290	140	5,430	2.6
Payne	27,750	475	28,225	1.7
Pittsburg	11,425	875	12,300	7.1
Pontotoc	13,400	380	13,780	2.8
Pottawatomie	28,450	1,000	29,450	3.4
Pushmataha	2,380	230	2,610	8.8
Roger Mills	3,240	60	3,300	1.8
Rogers	20,060	680	20,740	3.3
Seminole	10,180	370	10,550	3.5
Sequoyah	11,380	740	12,120	6.1
Stephens	20,690	330	21,020	1.6
Texas	8,750	220	8,970	2.5
Tillman	4,800	170	4,970	3.4
Tulsa	234,375	7,625	242,000	3.2
Wagoner	16,330	540	16,870	3.2
Washington	23,810	470	24,280	1.9
Washita	7,150	110	7,260	1.5
Woods	5,380	80	5,460	1.5
Woodward	13,660	380	14,040	2.7

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED

National

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1980					
Jun	106,067	97,776	3,737	94,039	8,291
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
1981					
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545
Jun	107,621	99,341	3,763	95,578	8,279

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

(In Thousands)

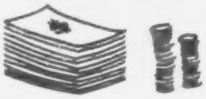
Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jun	90,955
Jul	89,711
Aug	89,969
Sep	90,638
Oct	91,244
Nov	91,599
Dec	91,750
1981	
Jan	89,988
Feb	90,138
Mar	90,720
Apr	91,337
May	91,816
Jun	92,446

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1980 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



(In Billions of Dollars)
Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jun	2,127.1
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb *	2,318.2
Mar *	2,340.4
Apr *	2,353.7
May *	2,367.6
Jun	2,382.1

* Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326.4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2156.1
1979	2413.9
1980	2626.1
2nd Quarter 1980	2564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2853.0
2nd Quarter 1981	2881.0

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

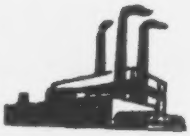
New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
May *	18,895
Jun *	19,766
Jul *	20,048
Aug *	20,500
Sep *	21,309
Oct *	21,477
Nov *	20,319
Dec *	19,696
1981	
Jan *	16,882
Feb *	16,184
Mar *	18,020
Apr *	19,487
May	20,198

* Revised

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Jun	141.5
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	151.0
1981	
Jan	151.7
Feb	151.1
Mar	152.2
Apr	152.3
May	152.8
Jun	152.7

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers	
1980			
Jun	247.8	Jun	247.6
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0
Jun	271.4	Jun	271.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.3	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.4	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.7	3.3	7.3	3.0	Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1					Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.6	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.1	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force.* *Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: *The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.*
Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.

Sources: *U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

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    Bulletin 13: Occupational Employment and Job Openings — Oklahoma City SMSA — June 1980
    Bulletin 14: Tulsa SMSA Occupational Employment and Job Openings, 1978-1984 — November 1980
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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

AUGUST 1981

George Nigh, Governor
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

1907

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Affiliated with the
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
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OKLAHOMA labor market

AUGUST 1981

The Oklahoma Labor Market is a monthly periodical designed to present data concerning the trends and conditions of employment, unemployment and related economic factors throughout the State of Oklahoma.

This publication, printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, is issued by and is a part of the activities of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized by and under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act, in developing and publishing information and studies relating to the labor market. Two thousand seven hundred copies have been prepared and distributed to interested parties or are to be distributed on request at a cost computed to be $2,639.35 and paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor to said Commission.

This periodical is prepared by Research and Planning, Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, under the general editing of O.V. Richardson. Agency divisions and all local offices of the Commission contribute statistical and related employment information. The estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours, earnings and labor turnover are developed in cooperation with the National and Regional offices of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
RESEARCH AND PLANNING
W.J. BOWMAN, CHIEF
WESLEY WILSON, BRANCH MANAGER

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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ARDMORE	*Carter, Love, Murray and Garvin*
BARTLESVILLE	*Washington and Nowata*
BROKEN ARROW	*Tulsa*
CHICKASHA	*Grady and Caddo*
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STILLWATER	*Payne, Noble and Pawnee*
TAHLEQUAH	*Cherokee and Adair*
TULSA	*Tulsa*
WOODWARD	*Woodward, Ellis and Harper*

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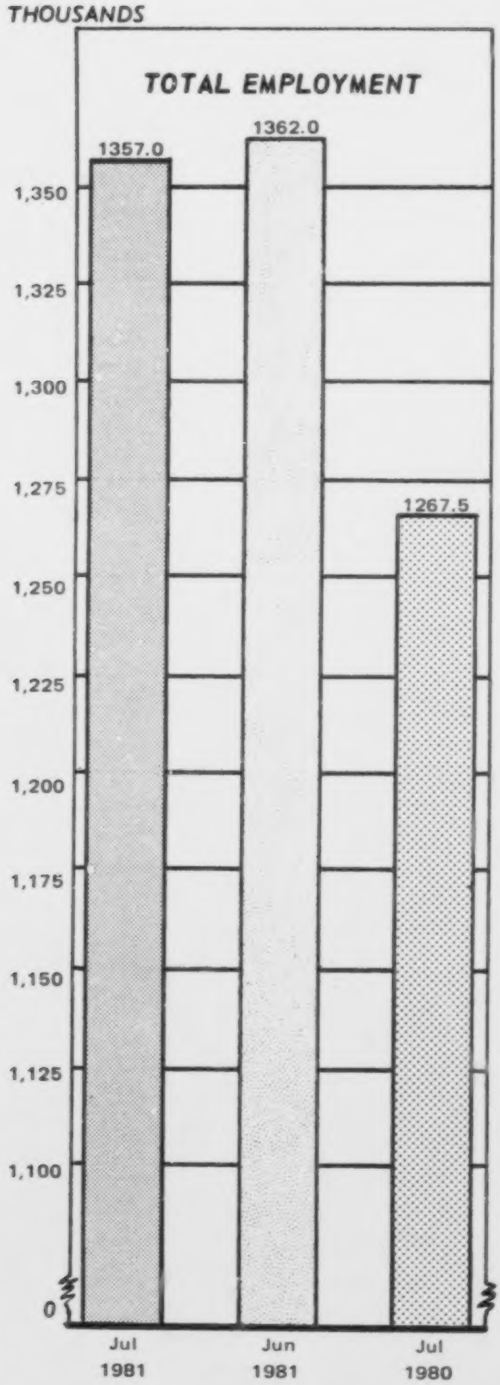
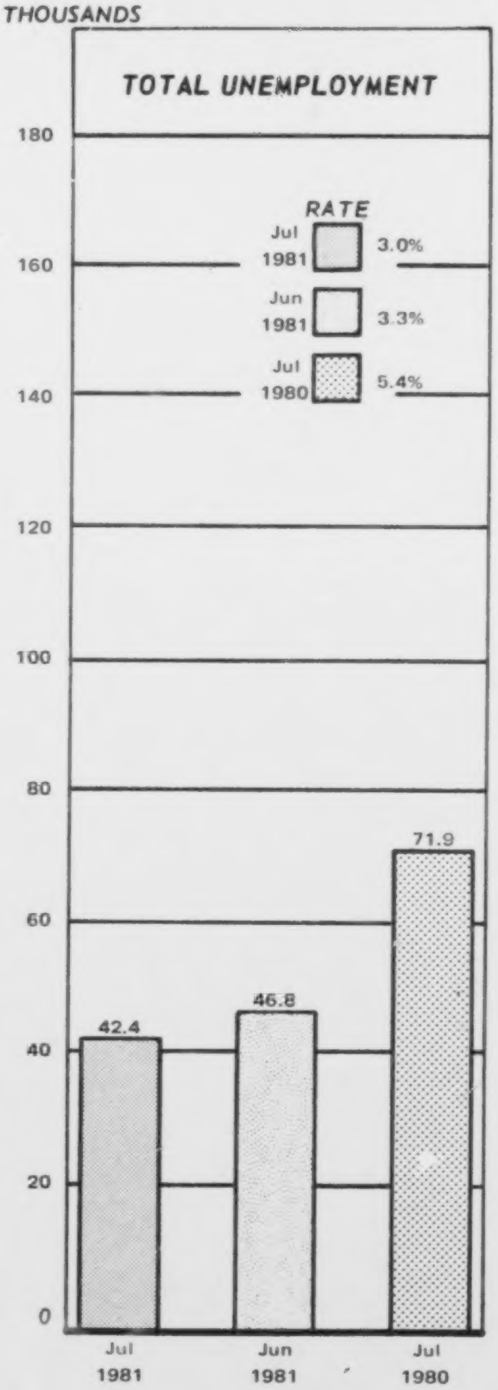
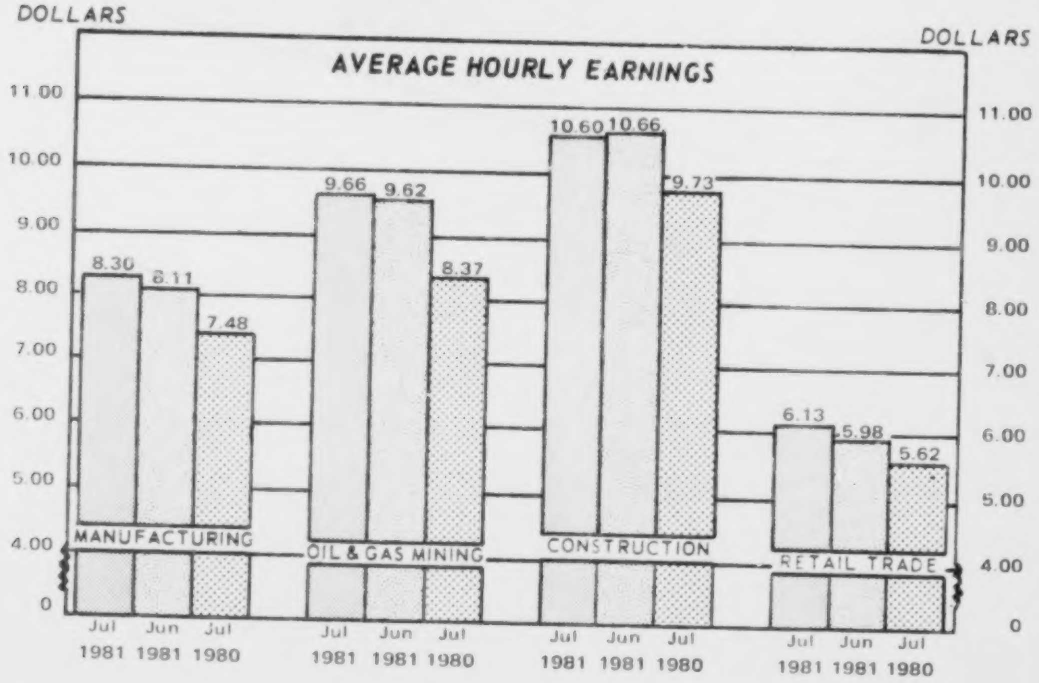
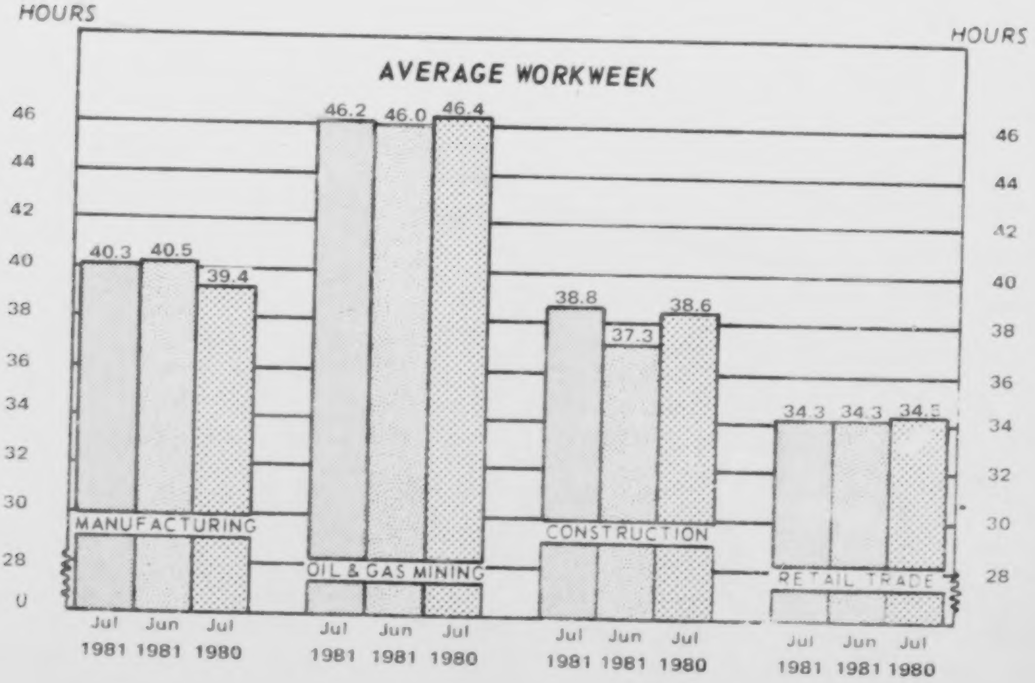
Oklahoma


THOUSANDS
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
1,350
1,325
1,300
1,275
1,250
1,225
1,200
1,175
1,150
1,125
1,100
0
1357.0
1362.0
1267.5
Jul 1981
Jun 1981
Jul 1980


THOUSANDS
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
RATE
Jul 1981 3.0%
Jun 1981 3.3%
Jul 1980 5.4%
42.4
46.8
71.9
Jul 1981
Jun 1981
Jul 1980

Highlights


DOLLARS
DOLLARS
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
0
8.30
8.11
7.48
MANUFACTURING
9.66
9.62
8.37
OIL & GAS MINING
10.60
10.66
9.73
CONSTRUCTION
6.13
5.98
5.62
RETAIL TRADE
Jul 1981
Jun 1981
Jul 1980


HOURS
HOURS
AVERAGE WORKWEEK
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
30
28
0
40.3
40.5
39.4
MANUFACTURING
46.2
46.0
46.4
OIL & GAS MINING
38.8
37.3
38.6
CONSTRUCTION
34.3
34.3
34.5
RETAIL TRADE
Jul 1981
Jun 1981
Jul 1980

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

JULY JOBLESS RATE ONE OF LOWEST IN U.S.

Total employment dropped nominally in July to 1,357,000, off 5,000 from June, however, unemployment also fell to 42,400, or 4,400 fewer. As a result, Oklahoma's jobless rate slipped to a low 3.0 percent—one of the lowest in the nation and the smallest percent unemployed since August 1979.

Year-ago comparisons showed total employment 89,500 ahead of July 1980, while unemployment was down 29,500 over this same period. The latest unemployment rate of 3.0 percent compared to 3.3 in June and 5.4 percent twelve months ago, and was substantially under the nationwide rate of 7.6 percent.

TABLE I

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE*

SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Jun 1981 to Jul 1981	Jul 1980 to Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**1,399.4**	**1,408.8**	**1,339.4**	-.7	-9.4	60.0
Unemployment	42.4	46.8	71.9	-9.4	-4.4	-29.5
Unemployment Rate *(Unadjusted)*	3.0	3.3	5.4	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate *(Seas. Adj.)*	2.9	3.1	5.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,357.0	1,362.0	1,267.5	-.4	-5.0	89.5
Agriculture	57.0	64.8	57.5	-12.0	-7.8	-.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	177.8	174.2	173.8	2.1	3.6	4.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	.4	.8	0	0	-.4

* *Data relates to the place-of-residence. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are included in employment total. Only unemployment and total employment data are adjusted according to Current Population Survey (CPS) procedures.* *p-Preliminary;* *r-Revised.*

Total employment in most of Oklahoma's 77 counties declined nominally in July from the month before. Unemployment rates dropped in 56 counties, increased in 15 and held steady in the remaining six. Some 42 counties had jobless rates of less than 3.0 percent, reflecting the healthy economic situation in the state.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped to 1,176,200 in July, off 8,900 from June's revised total. Government employment, off 10,900 in state and local sectors, recorded the major loss as non-teaching employees in local and state schools and colleges were released for the summer. Also, manufacturing dropped 1,500, mostly because of cuts in nondurable components.

TABLE I-A

NONFARM
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
In Oklahoma
AUGUST 1981

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jun 1981 Jul 1981	June 1981 to Jul 1981	July 1980 to Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary**	**1,176.2**	**1,185.1**	**1,132.0**	**-.8**	**-8.9**	**44.2**
Manufacturing	**195.7**	**197.2**	**188.4**	**-.8**	**-1.5**	**7.3**
Durable Goods	**129.2**	**129.8**	**122.5**	**-.3**	**-.4**	**6.7**
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.2	3.4	0	0	-.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	10.8	10.8	9.9	0	0	.9
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.2	5.8	-1.6	-.1	.3
Fabricated Metal Products	23.6	23.9	22.9	-1.3	-.3	.7
Fab. Structural Metal Products	15.1	15.2	15.0	-.7	-.1	.1
Machinery, except Electrical	43.7	43.4	39.1	.7	.3	4.6
Oil Field Machinery	13.9	13.6	12.1	2.2	.3	1.8
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.8	1.5	.1	.1
Electric & Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.4	13.6	-1.6	-.2	-1.4
Transportation Equipment	21.7	21.9	20.6	-.9	-.2	1.1
Aircraft & Parts	9.2	9.1	8.8	1.1	.1	4
Nondurable Goods	**66.5**	**67.6**	**65.9**	**-1.6**	**-1.1**	**.6**
Food & Kindred Products	15.5	15.7	16.7	-1.3	-.2	-1.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.6	11.1	11.0	-4.5	-.5	-.4
Printing & Publishing	10.7	10.8	10.9	-.9	-.1	-.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.0	6.2	0	0	-.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	9.2	9.4	9.5	-2.1	-.2	-.3
Petroleum Refining	8.3	8.5	8.5	-2.4	-.2	-.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	11.9	12.1	10.4	-1.7	-.2	1.5
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.7	7.7	6.1	0	0	1.6
Mining	**86.0**	**84.7**	**73.4**	**1.5**	**1.3**	**12.6**
Oil & Gas Extraction	82.6	81.2	70.2	1.7	1.4	12.4
Contract Construction	**60.8**	**60.3**	**59.1**	**.8**	**.5**	**1.7**
Transportation & Public Utilities	**70.0**	**69.6**	**68.5**	**.6**	**.4**	**1.5**
Transportation	39.1	38.9	38.4	.5	.2	.7
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.4	0	0	-.3
Communications & Public Utilities	30.9	30.7	30.1	.7	.2	.8
Trade	**284.6**	**284.3**	**268.3**	**.1**	**.3**	**16.3**
Wholesale	**74.3**	**74.7**	**69.4**	**-.5**	**-.4**	**4.9**
Retail	**210.3**	**209.6**	**198.9**	**.3**	**.7**	**11.4**
General Merchandise	30.6	29.9	26.7	2.3	.7	3.9
Food Stores	33.7	33.3	33.7	1.2	.4	.0
Automotive Dealers & Ser. Sta.	26.4	26.1	25.7	1.1	.3	.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.1	14.1	14.0	0	0	.1
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	**59.0**	**58.6**	**57.3**	**.7**	**.4**	**1.7**
Banking	20.2	20.1	19.6	.5	.1	.6
Services	**215.4**	**214.8**	**201.7**	**.3**	**.6**	**13.7**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.6	10.4	10.7	1.9	.2	-.1
Personal Services	11.0	11.0	10.5	0	0	.5
Health Services	66.5	66.1	63.3	.6	.4	3.2
Government	**204.7**	**215.6**	**215.3**	**-5.1**	**-10.9**	**-10.6**
Federal	45.8	45.7	48.8	.2	1	-3.0
State & Local	158.9	169.9	166.5	-6.5	-11.0	-7.6

p-Preliminary; r-Revised.

* *These data were prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and represent employment on a place-of-work basis. Industries are classified according to the* **Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.**

** *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1980 benchmark levels, and include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who received pay for the period which includes the 12th of the month. Workers involved in labor-management disputes are excluded.*

These losses were tempered by gains ranging from 300 to 1,300 in the remaining six industry divisions. More specifically, mining continued to advance, adding 1,300, while construction and services posted 500 and 600, respectively. Trade rose 300, despite a drop in its wholesale sector, and finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities gained 400 each.

The number of wage and salaried jobs in Oklahoma moved 44,200 ahead of July 1980. Trade expanded most rapidly, numerically increasing by 16,300 jobs. Mining, however, recorded the largest percentage gain, a 17.2 percent annual rate or 12,600 jobs. Services was another big gainer, adding 13,700, while manufacturing employed 7,300 more. Over 90 percent of these factory additions occurred in durable goods components. Nonelectrical machinery, which includes oil field manufacturing, gained 4,600. In soft goods, however, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products was the only published industry recording an increase over the year.

Lesser gains of 1,700 each in construction and finance-insurance-real estate and 1,500 in transportation-public utilities were also recorded. Government, off 10,600, was the only industry with a loss during the past twelve months. Most of this setback occurred in state and local units, but federal segments also suffered cutbacks.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Insured unemployment in Oklahoma rose to 13,221 in July, up from 12,959 during June — a difference of only 262 or two percent. More significantly, the total receiving insured benefits this July was about one-third fewer than in July 1980, reflecting the strong statewide employment situation currently.

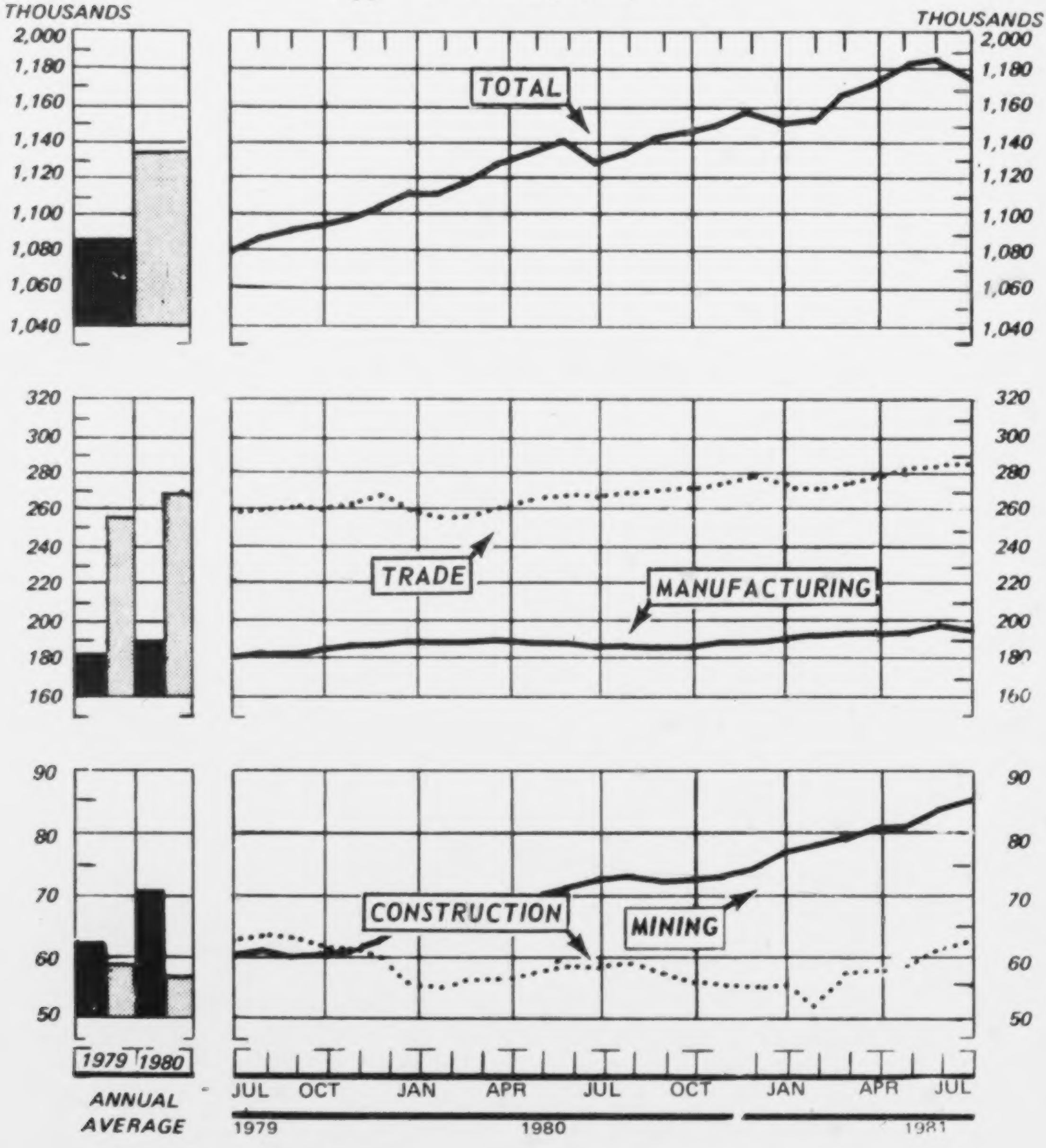
Male claimants dipped to 6,935 from 7,103 between June and July, down 168, while the female count increased by 430. Changes among industry divisions were mixed, as five of the nine industry classifications had fewer claimants, while four showed more. However, services was the only group with any significant change as the number increased to 2,122, up 264 from June.

According to major occupational group attachment, the number of insured claimants in July indicated nominal changes except for those classified in structural work, which dropped by 179 claimants, professional-technical-managerial, up 122, and service with 160 more additional claimants than June.

Comparisons based on age groupings, indicated essentially the same percentages for the respective age breakouts as reported for the previous month. (See Table V, Part III, Age and Sex by Duration and Race on Page 36)

CHART 1

WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma



* Excludes agricultural employment, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing workers in Oklahoma averaged 40.3 hours per week during July, down two-tenths of an hour from the comparable week in June. Among individual manufacturing components, only transportation equipment and petroleum refining had longer workweeks, while workers in six industries worked fewer hours, and those in the remaining two published components remained unchanged. Hourly earnings for all manufacturing production employees rose to an average of $8.30, up from $8.11 the month before. This increased weekly paychecks by $6.03 in spite of the shorter workweek.

Durable goods workers averaged 40.9 hours in July, up two-tenths from June. Hourly pay rose 20 cents to $8.48, resulting in weekly wages of $346.83, up $9.83. Increases and decreases in hourly earnings were evenly divided among durables components. Specifically, pay per hour rose in stone-clay-glass, fabricated metals and transportation equipment and declined in primary metals industries, nonelectrical machinery and electrical and electronic equipment.

Nondurable goods workers averaged 39.2 hours in July, off almost one hour from the previous month. Only one industry component, transportation equipment, showed a longer workweek. Hourly earnings for all soft goods workers rose 18 cents to $7.92. Among industry segments, food and kindred products paid 15 cents more, apparel added three cents, and petroleum refining gained 35 cents more per hour. Weekly wages advanced for workers in food and kindred products and petroleum refining.

Over the year, hourly earnings increased 82 cents or 11 percent for all manufacturing workers. In durables, workers in transportation equipment gained $1.29 per hour—the largest increase in this sector. In nondurables, petroleum refining workers averaged an additional 77 cents hourly. Weekly wages for all manufacturing production employees increased 13.5 percent since July 1980.

The largest gain in over-the-year earnings among nonmanufacturing industries occurred in oil and gas mining, when weekly paychecks expanded by $57.92 or about 15 percent. Other published industries with gains in weekly wages were in communication and public utilities, up $38.98 or 12 percent; construction, up $35.70 or nearly 10 percent; wholesale trade, $22.86 or just over eight percent and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places) up $16.37 or about 8.5 percent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Total employment in Oklahoma may decline during August, thus continuing the moderate seasonal decline experienced between June and July. Agricultural employment falls sharply in July and August following peak harvest activities in June. However, nonfarm wage and salary jobs usually turn upward again in August, then normally rebound in September, exceeding the June level as schools and colleges reconvene for the fall term.

Unemployment may drop slightly again in August, but it will likely climb somewhat in September. This change in the jobless trend could result from anticipated layoffs at large manufacturing facilities.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING

Hiring at Oklahoma manufacturing plants decreased between June and July. More specifically, the accession rate fell to 58 from 68 per thousand employees. A drop in the rate of new hires accounted for most of this overall decline in accessions. This same trend occurred in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors, with accession rates decreasing in all published components. The same pattern also held true for new hires. Individually, lumber and wood products, stone-clay-glass and petroleum and coal products industries experienced the largest decreases in total hiring.

Total separations edged up to 58 per thousand workers in July, compared to 55 per thousand during June. This modest increase was chiefly attributable to voluntary rather than involuntary separations. The durable goods sector, as a whole, indicated little change in separations. At nondurables plants, however, separations rose to 68 from 63 per thousand, resulting from a higher quit rate as layoffs held steady over this 30-day span.

Over the year, accessions climbed moderately since July 1980, while separations rose slightly. The quit rate rose in six of the nine published industries, while layoffs fell in seven and gained in two industry components.

TABLE II

LABOR TURNOVER RATES FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES

In Oklahoma

INDUSTRY	Per 100 Employees														
	Accession Rates†						Separation Rates†								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980
Manufacturing	**5.8**	**6.8**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**6.0**	**4.3**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**5.6**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**3.7**	**.4**	**.5**	**.9**
Durable Goods	5.4	6.6	4.5	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	.1	.2	.9
Lumber & Wood Products	6.6	8.9	9.7	6.5	8.2	9.3	8.0	8.9	7.4	5.2	5.6	5.9	.1	.2	.4
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.9	10.3	5.6	6.3	8.6	4.5	9.1	8.2	5.9	7.1	6.7	4.2	.2	.3	.6
Metal Processing	7.0	8.1	6.2	6.8	7.8	5.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	5.6	5.3	4.5	.2	.3	.7
Machinery	4.5	5.8	3.6	4.3	5.3	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	.1	.3	1.5
Trans. Equip.	3.2	4.6	1.9	2.9	3.4	1.4	2.9	2.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.0	.2	.1	.4
Nondurable Goods	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.8	6.0	4.9	6.8	6.3	6.5	5.2	4.7	4.9	1.0	1.0	.8
Food & Kindred Products	10.0	11.0	10.2	8.3	9.2	8.2	10.1	10.8	10.2	8.1	8.0	7.5	1.3	2.1	1.8
Printing & Pub.	4.0	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.0	3.6	.1	*	*
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	3.2	2.1	.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	.9	1.4	.8	.5	1.1	.9	*	*
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.2	4.7	3.4	3.8	4.1	5.5	2.9	3.1	3.6	.1	.3	1.1

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAJOR AREAS

OKLAHOMA CITY
AREA*

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Change From Jun 1981	Change From Jul 1980
Total Labor Force	**436,400**	**440,200**	**409,100**	**-3,800**	**27,300**
Unemployment	11,700	13,500	19,800	-1,800	-8,100
Rate	*2.7*	*3.1*	*4.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	424,700	426,700	389,300	-2,000	35,400

Employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area declined 2,000, reaching 424,700 in July. Nevertheless, over-the-year employment rose 35,400 from the July 1980 estimate. Unemployment in the metroplex dropped 1,800, to total 11,700 jobless in July. Annual comparisons indicated 8,100 fewer unemployed over the past twelve months. The latest unemployment rate stood at 2.7 percent, versus 3.1 in June and 4.8 percent a year earlier.

Nonfarm payroll jobs totaled 422,100 for July in the Oklahoma City area, off 2,900 from June. Government netted a 3,300 loss in its state and local sector, when nonteaching personnel were released for the summer. Services cut back 400 and manufacturing dropped 300, all in durable goods. By contrast, mining and construction picked up 300 jobs apiece, while trade and finance-insurance-real estate added 200 each.

Over the year, nonfarm employment continued its growth pattern with 22,600 more since July 1980. Trade led with 8,100, over three-fourths in retail. Services gained 5,900, construction added 3,500, while mining picked up 3,000 jobs. Transportation-public utilities netted 1,900 additions, all in the transportation group, and finance-insurance-real estate moved 1,000 ahead for the year. Manufacturing's gain held at 500, while government jobs declined 1,300.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**422,100**	**425,000**	**399,500**	**-2,900**	**22,600**
Manufacturing	55,700	56,000	55,200	-300	500
Durable Goods	38,400	38,700	37,700	-300	700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,300	6,600	6,500	-300	-200
Machinery	16,000	15,800	16,600	200	-600
Transportation Equipment	10,600	10,800	9,700	-200	900
Nondurable Goods	17,300	17,300	17,500	0	-200
Food & Kindred Products	6,100	6,200	6,600	-100	-500
Printing & Publishing	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	-100
Nonmanufacturing	366,400	369,000	344,300	-2,600	22,100
Mining	20,900	20,600	17,900	300	3,000
Construction	24,900	24,600	21,400	300	3,500
Transportation & Public Utilities	25,000	24,900	23,100	100	1,900
Transportation	13,500	13,400	11,300	100	2,200
Comm. & Pub. Utilities	11,500	11,500	11,800	0	-300
Trade	105,400	105,200	97,300	200	8,100
Wholesale	26,900	26,800	25,300	100	1,600
Retail	78,500	78,400	72,000	100	6,500
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	26,200	26,000	25,200	200	1,000
Banking	6,800	6,700	6,500	100	300
Services	80,200	80,600	74,300	-400	5,900
Health Services	20,300	20,400	20,000	-100	300
Government	83,800	87,100	85,100	-3,300	-1,300
Federal	26,200	26,100	27,200	100	-1,000
State & Local	57,600	61,000	57,900	-3,400	-300

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

The average workweek for 39,800 manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan area climbed to 40.4 hours for July, up seven-tenths of an hour since June. Average earnings moved up 34 cents to $8.93 hourly and paychecks expanded $19.75 to $360.77 weekly. Factory hours in durable goods rose one hour to 41.0 and hourly earnings advanced 48 cents. Nondurables workers averaged 38.6 hours, off one-half hour, and pay dropped eleven cents to $7.74 per hour.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$360.77**	**$341.02**	**$324.80**	**40.4**	**39.7**	**40.6**	**$8.93**	**$8.59**	**$8.00**
Durable Goods	382.94	354.40	339.48	41.0	40.0	41.0	9.34	8.86	8.28
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	310.86	284.40	253.49	39.2	39.5	39.3	7.93	7.20	6.45
Nondurable Goods	298.76	306.94	286.77	38.6	39.1	39.5	7.74	7.85	7.26
Food & Kindred Prod.	346.76	337.79	326.40	42.6	41.6	41.9	8.14	8.12	7.79
Printing & Publishing	308.28	356.51	278.32	36.7	39.7	35.5	8.40	8.98	7.84

* *Averages are for approximately 39,800 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.

Hiring in Oklahoma City plants dropped in July to 53 per thousand employees, down seven per thousand from June. Separation rates also slipped lower to 49 from 53 per thousand, with both quits and layoffs slightly lower. Accessions decreased in all five published industries, but separation rates declined in three and rose in the other two components during July. Over the year, accessions rose by 13 per thousand, reflecting an increase in new hires. Total separations were about the same as July 1980 as quits edged higher and layoffs eased lower.

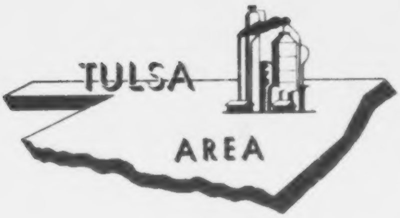
LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES†
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980
Manufacturing	**5.3**	**6.0**	**4.0**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**3.4**	**4.9**	**5.3**	**4.8**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.2**	**.5**	**.6**	**.7**
Durable Goods	5.0	5.7	3.3	4.8	5.1	3.0	4.3	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.8	*	.4	.4
Metal Processing	6.0	6.5	4.6	5.9	6.3	4.3	6.5	5.7	6.2	5.0	4.5	4.6	.3	*	.1
Machinery	5.0	5.3	3.0	4.9	5.2	2.9	4.0	5.0	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.2	*	.6	.7
Trans. Equip.	2.1	3.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	.8	*	*	.1
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.8	5.5	5.0	5.7	4.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Food & Kindred Products	9.2	10.0	7.2	6.3	7.3	4.8	8.9	9.0	7.5	5.3	5.7	4.4	2.8	2.7	2.1
Printing & Pub.	5.0	5.3	2.8	4.9	5.2	2.7	5.5	4.0	4.6	4.8	3.6	3.9	.1	.1	*

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.



LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Change From Jun 1981	Change From Jul 1980
Total Labor Force	**346,100**	**346,400**	**329,100**	**-300**	**17,000**
Unemployment	10,400	11,300	15,800	-900	-5,400
Rate	*3.0*	*3.3*	*4.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	335,700	335,100	313,300	600	22,400

Tulsa Metropolitan Area employment advanced to 335,700 during July, up 600 from June's revised estimate. Year-ago comparisons indicated a gain of 22,400 since July 1980. Unemployment dropped to 10,400 in July, or 900 below June. Also, this latest estimate was 5,400 under the year-earlier level. These comparative employment figures were reflected by a jobless rate of 3.0 percent this July, 3.3 in June and 4.8 percent during July 1980.

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs totaled 318,700 in July, down 700 since June. A seasonal loss of 1,000 in government was primarily responsible for the monthly downturn. This significant decrease took place in both state and local education as the summer break continued, as well as in federal government where cutbacks in public service employment and training programs resulted from reduced funding. Manufacturing declined by 300 jobs, 200 in the durable goods sector. Also, mining eased nominally lower. Smaller contrasting gains occurred in construction, transportation-public utilities, trade, finance-insurance-real estate and services.

Year-ago comparisons in wage and salary employment from July 1980 to July 1981 indicated 14,500 new jobs. Manufacturing accounted for almost one-fourth of the gain, adding 3,600 jobs in the durable goods sector where machinery jumped ahead 2,000 over the year. Services recorded the largest gain, 4,700, and trade had 3,600 workers. Mining growth continued with 2,400, and other gains appeared in construction, transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**318,700**	**319,400**	**304,200**	**-700**	**14,500**
Manufacturing	65,700	66,000	62,100	-300	3,600
Durable Goods	52,400	52,600	48,800	-200	3,600
Stone, Clay & Glass	4,200	4,400	3,700	-200	500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	17,900	18,100	17,100	-200	800
Machinery	19,400	19,400	17,400	0	2,000
Transportation Equipment	7,600	7,500	7,500	100	100
Nondurable Goods	13,300	13,400	13,300	-100	0
Printing & Publishing	3,700	3,800	3,600	-100	100
Petroleum Refining	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	253,000	253,400	242,100	-400	10,900
Mining	24,100	24,200	21,700	-100	2,400
Construction	18,700	18,600	18,500	100	200
Transportation & Public Utilities	24,800	24,700	24,500	100	300
Trade	73,600	73,500	70,000	100	3,600
Wholesale	23,700	23,700	22,300	0	1,400
Retail	49,900	49,800	47,700	100	2,200
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	16,300	16,100	15,800	200	500
Services	64,700	64,500	60,000	200	4,700
Health Services	19,800	19,800	18,800	0	1,000
Government	30,800	31,800	31,600	-1,000	-800

* *These estimates relate to employment on a place-of-work basis.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

Weekly hours worked in Tulsa's manufacturing plants averaged 41.0 in July, down from 41.3 during June. Hourly earnings rose to $8.70, up only two cents. The drop in hourly pay was slightly less in durable goods than in nondurable goods. However, hourly earnings fell two cents in durables while nondurables rose 23 cents. Yearly comparisons showed the workweek was up 2.6 hours and hourly earnings rose 77 cents for all manufacturing workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r
All Manufacturing	**$356.70**	**$358.48**	**$304.51**	**41.0**	**41.3**	**38.4**	**$8.70**	**$8.68**	**$7.93**
Durable Goods	367.98	370.60	310.18	41.3	41.5	38.2	8.91	8.93	8.12
Prim. & Fab. Mtls.	360.96	358.59	321.60	41.3	41.6	40.1	8.74	8.62	8.02
Machinery	356.59	347.73	286.44	42.3	41.2	38.5	8.43	8.44	7.44
Nondurable Goods	312.03	306.68	284.53	39.8	40.3	39.3	7.84	7.61	7.24
Printing & Publishing	319.96	315.13	277.30	42.1	42.7	40.6	7.60	7.38	6.83

* *Averages are for approximately 45,100 production workers only. Overtime and late shift hours and pay are included.*
p - Preliminary; r - Revised.

The Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Osage, Creek, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.

Accessions declined in Tulsa area plants during July when compared to the previous month. Specifically, the accession rate dropped to 60 per thousand, down five per thousand. A drop in the rate of new hires was almost entirely responsible. Total separations rose to 55 from 49 per thousand as both quits and layoffs increased over the month. Compared to a year ago, accessions rose by seven per thousand, while separations dipped four per thousand. This latter drop resulted from fewer layoffs since July 1980.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES †
(Per 100 Employees)

INDUSTRY	Accession Rates						Separation Rates								
	Total			New Hires			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	Jul 1980
Manufacturing	**6.0**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**6.0**	**4.7**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**5.9**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**.4**	**.2**	**1.0**
Durable Goods	6.1	6.8	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	.3	.1	1.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	8.0	6.5	7.6	6.9	6.0	5.3	6.7	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.3	4.3	*	.5	1.6
Metal Processing	7.3	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.4	7.1	7.2	7.1	9.4	5.3	4.9	4.9	.3	.1	2.4
Machinery	4.6	5.8	4.0	4.4	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.7	.2	.1	.3
Trans. Equip.	2.8	3.9	1.5	2.3	3.0	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	.7	.4	.1	.3
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.8	4.4	6.4	4.1	3.4	3.5	8	.4	.3
Printing & Pub.	3.1	4.3	4.5	3.1	4.2	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	*	.3	.1

* *Less than 0.05.*

† *Turnover rates are based on data for the entire calendar month.*

Note: Data for the current month are preliminary; data for the previous months are revised.

Nonfarm wage and salary estimates for major areas appearing in this issue are adjusted to a 1980 benchmark. Unemployment and employment data relate to place of residence and have been revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark.

ARDMORE AREA

Ardmore employment increased to 19,075 during July, a gain of 200 from June and 1,325 above a year ago. Also, joblessness decreased as the number of unemployed dropped from 550 in June to 425 in July. Also, this latest jobless count was 350 less than that of July 1980. July's unemployment rate declined to 2.2 percent from 2.8 in June. However, the July 1981 rate was below July 1980's 4.2 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**19,500**	**19,425**	**18,525**	**75**	**975**
Unemployment	425	550	775	-125	-350
Rate	*2.2*	*2.8*	*4.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	19,075	18,875	17,750	200	1,325

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased 100 to reach 17,500. Mining rose 125, while the wholesale-retail trade group gained 75. By contrast, the government division and the all other division each lost 75 during July. Transportation-public utilities showed a monthly gain of 50, while construction was unchanged.

For the year, nonagricultural jobs increased 700 because of expansion in the nonmanufacturing sector. As in the previous month, this was largely due to an increase of 425 in mining caused by the search for scarce energy resources. Also showing gains were government, with an annual rise of 200, and the all other division added 125 jobs. An increase of 100 in wholesale-retail trade was offset by an equivalent loss in construction for the year.

Little change is expected in the employment situation through August. Concurrently, joblessness should remain close to the July level for the next 30 days. Employment could rise somewhat through September, however, as schools reopen and non-faculty personnel return to educational payrolls. During this period, also, many students and others registered for summer jobs will be leaving the labor market to return to classrooms. Consequently, joblessness may decline slightly in September.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**17,500**	**17,400**	**16,800**	**100**	**700**
Manufacturing	3,850	3,850	3,900	0	-50
Nonmanufacturing	13,650	13,550	12,900	100	750
Mining	2,675	2,550	2,250	125	425
Construction	500	500	600	0	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	950	900	950	50	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3,800	3,725	3,700	75	100
Government	2,475	2,550	2,275	-75	200
All Other*	3,250	3,325	3,125	-75	125

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Carter County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

ENID AREA

Garfield County employment reached 28,275 in July, up nominally from June's 28,250, but a significant 3,225 below the 25,050 of July 1980. The increased employment was somewhat reinforced by the slight drop of 50 in unemployment between June and July and the larger annual drop of 225. Unemployment rates were 2.3 percent this July, 2.5 percent the month before, and 3.5 one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,950**	**28,975**	**25,950**	**-25**	**3,000**
Unemployment	675	725	900	-50	-225
Rate	*2.3*	*2.5*	*3.5*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,275	28,250	25,050	25	3,225

Nonagricultural payroll employment rose to 26,250 in July, up only 50 workers from June. This was the result of gains and losses among the various industry divisions. More specifically, a monthly gain of 175 in government was countered by combined drops of 100 in services, 50 in trade, and 25 in construction. Finance-insurance-real estate held steady for the month, while gains of 25 each occurred in transportation-public utilities and mining. In manufacturing, both food processing and the all other division remained unchanged.

Over the year, nonfarm wage and salary jobs showed a much more significant increase of 500. Nonmanufacturing had the larger increase as a gain of 275 in government was offset by combined losses of 225 in construction, 25 in finance-insurance-real estate, and 25 in trade. However, further gains were seen in mining, with 250 more, and in transportation-public utilities and service, with gains of 100 and 50, respectively. Finally, manufacturing netted 100 new jobs

Total employment in the Enid area will probably drop somewhat in August, though it will probably pick up again in September. At the same time, unemployment is expected to remain relatively steady.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	JUn 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**26,250**	**26,200**	**25,750**	**50**	**500**
Manufacturing	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Food & Kindred Products	475	475	450	0	25
All Other Manufacturing	2,525	2,525	2,450	0	75
Nonmanufacturing	23,250	23,200	22,850	50	400
Mining	2,225	2,200	1,975	25	250
Construction	1,600	1,625	1,825	-25	-225
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,875	2,850	2,775	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,050	7,100	7,075	-50	-25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,100	1,100	1,125	0	-25
Service	4,500	4,600	4,450	-100	50
Government	3,900	3,725	3,625	175	275

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Garfield County only.

Kay County's employment figure of 23,200 in July showed a moderate drop from June's count of 23,400, in contrast to a substantial year-to-year gain of 1,450. At the same time, unemployment was 475—50 above June's total, but 350 below last July's count. Jobless rates for the three comparative periods were 2.0, 1.8 and 3.7 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**23,675**	**23,825**	**22,575**	**-150**	**1,100**
Unemployment	475	425	825	50	-350
Rate	*2.0*	*1.8*	*3.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	23,200	23,400	21,750	-200	1,450

Nonfarm payroll jobs declined slightly in July to 20,750, down 150 from June. Most of this loss was in nonmanufacturing, with construction responsible for a drop of 75, while wholesale-retail trade and the all other division declined 50 each. Holding steady were mining, transportation-public utilities, and government. Manufacturing showed mixed losses and gains, combining for a net gain of 25 jobs.

Over the year, nonfarm jobs increased by a substantial 700. Manufacturing was credited with 475 of this gain, or about two-thirds, with the largest part of the increase in the all other manufacturing sector. In nonmanufacturing, the all other division had the largest gain, 375, which combined with smaller gains of 50 in construction and 25 in government to more than offset the loss of 225 in wholesale-retail trade. Mining and Transportation-public utilities were steady for the year as well as for the month.

Employment is expected to remain at present levels, and similarly unemployment should hold steady during August. However, employment may increase and joblessness decline through September.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**20,750**	**20,900**	**20,050**	**-150**	**700**
Manufacturing	7,575	7,550	7,100	25	475
Metals & Machinery	1,925	1,950	1,850	-25	75
All Other Manufacturing	5,650	5,600	5,250	50	400
Nonmanufacturing	13,175	13,350	12,950	-175	225
Mining	625	625	625	0	0
Construction	1,225	1,300	1,175	-75	50
Transportation & Public Utilities	725	725	725	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,000	4,050	4,225	-50	-225
Government	2,450	2,450	2,425	0	25
All Other*	4,150	4,200	3,775	-50	375

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Kay County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

LAWTON AREA

Employment in the Lawton area turned upward slightly in July to reach 31,850, after a slight decrease the month before. A more significant gain of 1,225 was made since one year earlier. Simultaneously, unemployment of 1,200 showed a favorable downward trend from the 1,425 of the previous month, and an even bigger improvement when compared to last July, when the number of unemployed had been 1,025 higher. The jobless rate was 3.6 percent, in comparison to 4.3 percent in June and a greater 6.8 percent one year earlier

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**33,050**	**33,200**	**32,850**	**-150**	**200**
Unemployment	1,200	1,425	2,225	-225	-1,025
Rate	*3.6*	*4.3*	*6.8*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	31,850	31,775	30,625	75	1,225

Nonagricultural payroll jobs showed a slight increase of 25 in July to total 28,800. Manufacturing was credited with most of the gain, adding 150 jobs. Wholesale-retail trade, finance-insurance-real estate, and the all other division each lost 25, while government dropped 100. Construction held steady, while transportation-public utilities added 50 jobs.

Over the year, nonfarm employment showed an increase of 175. For the year, as well as for the month, the gain was attributable to manufacturing, with an annual gain of 200. In nonmanufacturing, government dropped 150, followed by losses of 50 each in construction and the all other division. These were countered by gains of 75 in transportation-public utilities, 25 in wholesale-retail trade, and a sizable addition of 125 in finance-insurance-real estate.

Employment may increase through September as schools re-open for the fall term. Also, unemployment could decline slightly or hold close to the July level during this period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**28,800**	**28,775**	**28,625**	**25**	**175**
Manufacturing	2,950	2,800	2,750	150	200
Nonmanufacturing	25,850	25,975	25,875	-125	-25
Construction	1,600	1,600	1,650	0	-50
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,350	1,300	1,275	50	75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7,050	7,075	7,025	-25	25
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,325	1,350	1,200	-25	125
Government	10,125	10,225	10,275	-100	-150
All Other*	4,400	4,425	4,450	-25	-50

p - Preliminary; r - Revised. This area includes Comanche County only.

** Includes Mining and Service establishments.*

McALESTER AREA

Pittsburg County employment recovered in July from its slight June setback, registering 11,650 employed workers, or 250 more than in June. There was an even greater annual gain of 425 over last July. Unemployment dropped to 725, off 150 monthly and 750 below the year-ago jobless total. These increases were further reflected in the July unemployment rate of 5.9 percent, down from June's 7.1 and last July's 11.6 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,375**	**12,275**	**12,700**	**100**	**-325**
Unemployment	725	875	1,475	-150	-750
Rate	*5.9*	*7.1*	*11.6*	xxx	xxx
Employment	11,650	11,400	11,225	250	425

Nonfarm payroll jobs increased to 11,050 in July, up 175 from June. Of these gains, 75 were in manufacturing and 100 were in nonmanufacturing. More specifically, construction and wholesale-retail trade gained 25 each, while the all other division gained 50 jobs. Unchanged were transportation-public utilities and government.

For the year, nonfarm jobs rose by only 25 since July 1980. Manufacturing was credited with a gain of 50, while nonmanufacturing had a net loss of 25. Biggest loss of 100 occurred in government, though this was countered by the combined gains of 25 in construction and 75 in the all other division. Wholesale-retail trade lost 25 workers over this twelve-month period. Finally, transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Little change is expected in employment levels through September. The size of the labor force may decrease, however, as students and other temporary jobseekers leave the labor market. Consequently, September joblessness could drop slightly.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**11,050**	**10,875**	**11,025**	**175**	**25**
Manufacturing	1,850	1,775	1,800	75	50
Nonmanufacturing	9,200	9,100	9,225	100	-25
Construction	300	275	275	25	25
Transportation & Public Utilities	375	375	375	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,100	2,075	2,125	25	-25
Government	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	-100
All Other*	2,725	2,675	2,650	50	75

p - Preliminary; *r - Revised.* *This area includes Pittsburg County only.*

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MIAMI AREA

Employment in the Miami area dropped 825 during July, totaling 12,025. This latest figure, however, was 1,550 above the July 1980 figure. In spite of this, the jobless total in this area declined to 575 in July, or 75 below the count for June and a more impressive 1,925 below the July 1980 total. Also, July's jobless rate of 4.6 percent was down from June's rate of 4.8 and less than one-fourth as high as last July's 19.3 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,600**	**13,500**	**12,975**	**-900**	**-375**
Unemployment	575	650	2,500	-75	-1,925
Rate	*4.6*	*4.8*	*19.3*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,025	12,850	10,475	-825	1,550

Nonfarm payroll employment decreased to 9,975 in July, down 800 from June. Most of the loss was in manufacturing, 425 jobs, because of layoffs in apparel manufacturing. A significant drop of 375 also occurred in nonmanufacturing. Nearly all of the loss was in the government sector, which had seasonal losses due to the number of non-faculty members released during the summer vacation period.

For the year, nonagricultural payrolls showed a more favorable trend. Manufacturing was credited with the entire gain, adding 1,100 jobs, while nonmanufacturing lost 50 jobs, making a net gain of 1,050.

Employment in Ottawa County is expected to trend upward to September. The largest gain is expected in manufacturing, with workers idled in a recent layoff returning to work. Also, government employment will rise with the recall of educational workers for the autumn term. Joblessness could decline during the next 60 days as workers return to their jobs and a large number of students leave the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,975**	**10,775**	**8,925**	**-800**	**1,050**
Manufacturing	4,300	4,725	3,200	-425	1,100
Metals, Mach. & Trans. Equip.	550	625	550	-75	0
All Other Manufacturing	3,750	4,100	2,650	-350	1,100
Nonmanufacturing	5,675	6,050	5,725	-375	-50
Construction	175	175	200	0	-25
Transportation & Public Utilities	150	150	150	0	0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,925	1,925	1,925	0	0
Government	1,575	1,925	1,600	-350	-25
All Other*	1,850	1,875	1,850	-25	0

p - Preliminary;   r - Revised.   This area includes Ottawa County only.

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

MUSKOGEE AREA

Muskogee area employment was 25,775 in July, up 275 from June. This July's total, furthermore, was 350 above last July's total. The jobless count of 1,575 was 100 below that of June and an even more substantial 400 under that of July 1980. Unemployment rates for these comparison periods were 5.8 percent for this July, down from the 6.2 of June and the 7.2 percent of one year earlier.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**27,350**	**27,175**	**27,400**	**175**	**-50**
Unemployment	1,575	1,675	1,975	-100	-400
Rate	*5.8*	*6.2*	*7.2*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	25,775	25,500	25,425	275	350

Nonagricultural employment increased to 23,000 during July, a gain of 125 since June. Manufacturing, which had been down in June, was the cause of July's employment gain, adding 25 in the food processing division and 150 in all other manufacturing. Nonmanufacturing, by contrast, suffered a net loss of 50, since losses of 75 each in both the government and the all other division were only partially offset by the gains of 25 in transportation-public utilities and 75 in wholesale-retail trade.

Yearly comparisons indicated 550 fewer jobs this July than last July. The losses were attributable to nonmanufacturing, with a total loss of 725 workers. The largest single loss was government, 425, followed by construction, off 350. Transportation-public utilities and wholesale-retail trade softened the blow only slightly, with respective yearly gains of 100 and 25 jobs.

Employment may rise somewhat through September with seasonal gains in trade and government. Also, more jobs will be created by the opening of a new retail shopping center. Unemployment could show further decline by the end of September.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**23,000**	**22,875**	**23,550**	**125**	**-550**
Manufacturing	5,075	4,900	4,900	175	175
Food & Kindred Products	625	600	725	25	-100
All Other Manufacturing	4,450	4,300	4,175	150	275
Nonmanufacturing	17,925	17,975	18,650	-50	-725
Construction	1,175	1,175	1,525	0	-350
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,550	1,525	1,450	25	100
Wholesale & Retail Trade	5,150	5,075	5,125	75	25
Government	6,175	6,250	6,600	-75	-425
All Other*	3,875	3,950	3,950	-75	-75

p - Preliminary;   r - Revised   This area includes Muskogee County only

* *Includes Mining, Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

OKMULGEE-HENRYETTA AREA

Employment in Okmulgee County dropped to 12,325 in July, or 125 less than in June. Compared to a year ago, however, the latest estimate was up by 175 workers. Also, the unemployed worker count dropped from 650 to 600 monthly and fell 275 annually. The unemployment rates for the three comparative periods were 4.6 percent in July, 5.0 for June and 6.7 percent in July 1980.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**12,925**	**13,100**	**13,025**	**-175**	**-100**
Unemployment	600	650	875	-50	-275
Rate	*4.6*	*5.0*	*6.7*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	12,325	12,450	12,150	-125	175

Nonfarm payroll jobs fell in July to 9,700, or 175 fewer than in June. Most of the drop was in manufacturing, off 150, because of a large layoff at a nondurables plant. In nonmanufacturing, drops of 50 each in trade and in government were partially offset by an increase in the all other division. Mining, construction, and transportation-public utilities held steady for the month.

For the year, nonagricultural payrolls dropped 125 jobs. Four-fifths of the decrease was in manufacturing, which lost 100 jobs. In nonmanufacturing, gains and losses were mixed. More specifically, a drop of 125 in construction was offset by combined gains of 25 each in mining and transportation-public utilities plus 100 in the all other division. In the latter, additions in the service section accounted for virtually all of the increase.

Total employment may increase seasonally by September as area schools reconvene for the fall semester. During this same period, unemployment could decrease as students and others withdraw from the labor market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**9,700**	**9,875**	**9,825**	**-175**	**-125**
Manufacturing	1,275	1,425	1,375	-150	-100
Nonmanufacturing	8,425	8,450	8,450	-25	-25
Mining	475	475	450	0	25
Construction	225	225	350	0	-125
Transportation & Public Utilities	300	300	275	0	25
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,150	2,200	2,150	-50	0
Government	3,050	3,100	3,100	-50	-50
All Other*	2,225	2,150	2,125	75	100

p - Preliminary. r - Revised. This area includes Okmulgee County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

SHAWNEE AREA

Total employment in the Shawnee area dropped 125 in July to reach 28,300. Even so, this latest figure stood 2,375 above the level of one year earlier. Unemployment dropped to 875, or 125 less than in June and 600 less than in July 1980. Comparative jobless rates were 3.0 percent, 3.4, and 5.4 percent.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**29,175**	**29,425**	**27,400**	**-250**	**1,775**
Unemployment	875	1,000	1,475	-125	-600
Rate	*3.0*	*3.4*	*5.4*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	28,300	28,425	25,925	-125	2,375

Nonagricultural payroll employment decreased 75 in July to reach 15,150. Losses in the nonmanufacturing sector were responsible for the monthly setback. More specifically, government and the all other division showed losses of 75 and 25, respectively. A loss of 25 in wholesale-retail trade was offset by a similar gain in transportation-public utilities. Mining and construction both held steady for the month. In manufacturing, food processing was unchanged, while all other manufacturing showed a slight gain of 25 jobs.

Over the year, nonagricultural payrolls rose by 175 jobs. Manufacturing was responsible for most of this gain, more specifically, in the all other manufacturing sector. Nonmanufacturing made up the remainder, with mixed gains and losses. An annual gain of 225 in wholesale-retail trade was countered by losses of 175 in construction and 50 in mining. A loss of 50 in government was offset by a gain of 50 in transportation-public utilities, while the all other division added 25 jobs.

Total employment in this area could remain near present levels over the next 60 days, although government should rise seasonally in September. Joblessness is expected to dip slightly through the next two months as students and other summer workers leave the job market.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**15,150**	**15,225**	**14,975**	**-75**	**175**
Manufacturing	2,675	2,650	2,525	25	150
Food & Kindred Products	275	275	275	0	0
All Other Manufacturing	2,400	2,375	2,250	25	150
Nonmanufacturing	12,475	12,575	12,450	-100	25
Mining	425	425	475	0	-50
Construction	800	800	975	0	-175
Transportation & Public Utilities	925	900	875	25	50
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,100	4,125	3,875	-25	225
Government	2,775	2,850	2,825	-75	-50
All Other*	3,450	3,475	3,425	-25	25

p-Preliminary;   r-Revised.   This area includes Pottawatomie County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

STILLWATER
AREA

Total employment in the Stillwater area inched downward in July to 27,550, a decrease of 150 workers. Even so, this latest figure stood well above last year's count by a 2,825 margin, or a gain of 11.4 percent. Unemployment tapered off from last month by about 25 workers. The annual improvement was much greater, with 2,000 fewer unemployed workers this July than one year earlier. Also, the unemployment rate reflected these changes, showing 1.6 percent this July, 1.7 percent in June and 9.0 last July.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Labor Force	**28,000**	**28,175**	**27,175**	**-175**	**825**
Unemployment	450	475	2,450	-25	-2,000
Rate	*1.6*	*1.7*	*9.0*	*xxx*	*xxx*
Employment	27,550	27,700	24,725	-150	2,825

Nonagricultural employment was down again in July to 22,625, a monthly drop of 225 jobs. Manufacturing sustained most of the loss, declining 200 since June. Nonmanufacturing showed a slight net loss of 25 from June to July. More specifically, a loss of 50 in the all other sector was offset by an equal gain in wholesale-retail trade, while a decrease of 25 in construction was offset by a gain of 25 in mining. Transportation-public utilities also sustained a nominal setback.

Over a one-year period, nonfarm employment improved, adding 1,500 workers. Most of the increase was in manufacturing, which gained 1,150. The improvement over 1980 was due to the large number of layoffs which had occurred in that year. Nonmanufacturing's gains were less remarkable, but still noteworthy. Specifically, mining added 250, while government and the all other division gained 125 each. Wholesale-retail trade had a slight rise of 25. Conversely, transportation-public utilities showed a loss of 75, and construction cut back 100 jobs.

Employment traditionally rises through September in this area, especially as college students return to classrooms. Unemployment, already at an extremely low level, may hold steady over this forecast period.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Item	Jul 1981p	Jun 1981r	Jul 1980r	Absolute Change From Jun 1981 Jul 1981	Absolute Change From Jul 1980 Jul 1981
Total Wage & Salary	**22,625**	**22,850**	**21,125**	**-225**	**1,500**
Manufacturing	2,875	3,075	1,725	-200	1,150
Nonmanufacturing	19,750	19,775	19,400	-25	350
Mining	850	825	600	25	250
Construction	550	575	650	-25	-100
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,050	1,075	1,125	-25	-75
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,850	4,800	4,825	50	25
Government	9,475	9,475	9,350	0	125
All Other*	2,975	3,025	2,850	-50	125

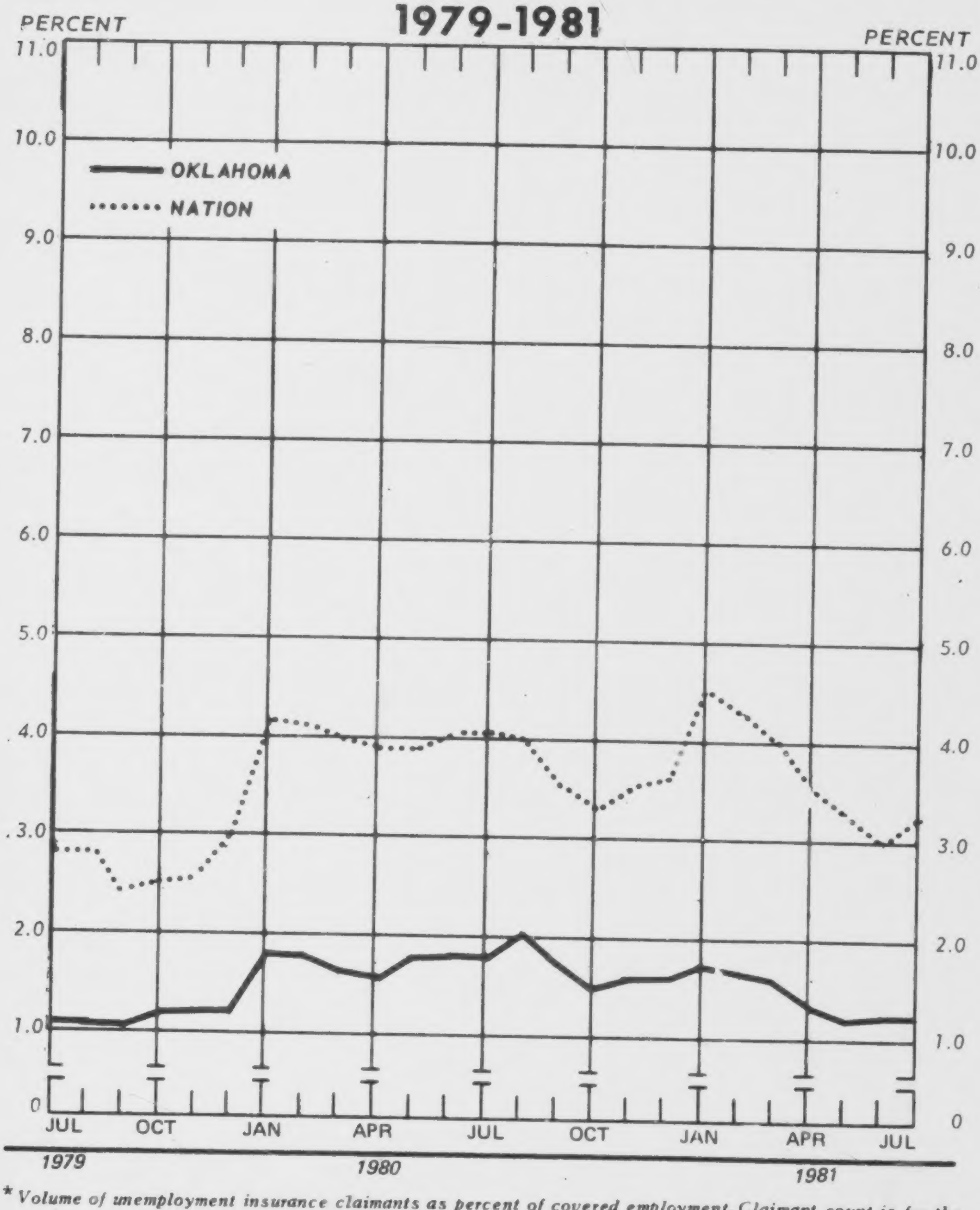
p-Preliminary; r-Revised. This area includes Payne County only.

* *Includes Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Service establishments.*

CHART II

INSURED Unemployment RATE

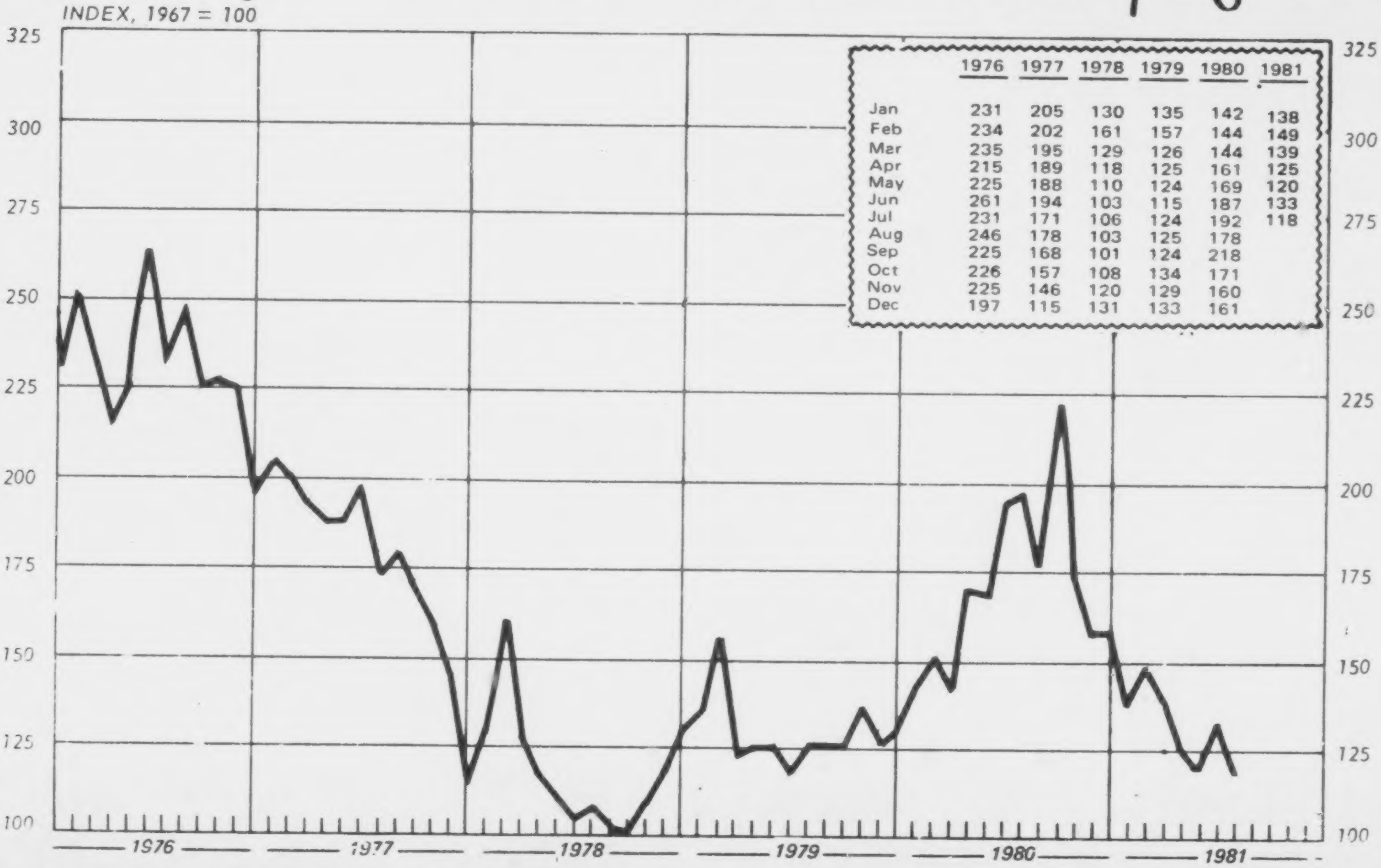
1979-1981



* *Volume of unemployment insurance claimants as percent of covered employment. Claimant count is for the week containing the 12th of each month. Covered employment is an average of recent 12 month period.*

CHART III

Index of Oklahoma Insured Unemployment*



	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Jan	231	205	130	135	142	138
Feb	234	202	161	157	144	149
Mar	235	195	129	126	144	139
Apr	215	189	118	125	161	125
May	225	188	110	124	169	120
Jun	261	194	103	115	187	133
Jul	231	171	106	124	192	118
Aug	246	178	103	125	178	
Sep	225	168	101	124	218	
Oct	226	157	108	134	171	
Nov	225	146	120	129	160	
Dec	197	115	131	133	161	

* State Unemployment Insurance Program. Data Adjusted for Seasonal Variations.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER AREAS

(These areas consist of Employment Service Administrative Areas listed on the back side of title page.)

ADA - Ada's local Employment Service again reported no significant change in labor supply or demand during June. Construction still continued to progress well in this area. Pontotoc County unemployment during this July was 3.1 percent, up from 2.8 in June, but significantly below the 5.5 percent of last July.

ALTUS - Jackson County unemployment declined to 3.6 in July from 4.3 percent in June. This was an even bigger decrease compared to last July's 5.8 percent. Labor surpluses were again reported among applicants listed as child-care monitors and material handlers.

BARTLESVILLE - The Bartlesville office of the State Employment Service during July reported applicants in six main occupations: general office workers, nurse aides, sewing machine operators, waiters/waitresses and kitchen helpers, nursery attendants, and construction workers. Unemployment in Washington County was 440, or 1.8 percent, compared to 1.9 the previous month and 2.4 one year before.

CHICKASHA - The register of job applicants at the Chickasha local Employment Service in July again showed little change in applications since June. Most active applicants were again in the same occupational classifications. Manufacturing plant operations appeared stabilized in the area, but a number of migrant jobseekers were registered for work as production assemblers again this month. Unemployment in Grady County was 1.7 percent, down from 2.4 in June and substantially below July 1980's rate of 5.4 percent.

CLAREMORE - The Claremore office of the State Employment Service reported no change in the overall total of active job applicants in July compared to June. Surpluses were again reported among cashier-checkers and waiters/waitresses. Job openings increased for welders and for brake- and shear-operators. There was a continuing demand for skilled workers in machine trades and for welders. Labor demand was met satisfactorily in most other occupations. July unemployment in Rogers County was 2.9 percent, a decrease from the 3.3 percent of June and a drop from the 5.6 percent of last July.

CLINTON - Clinton's local Employment Service reported no labor surplus again in July. Labor demand was in the following occupational areas: bulk plant operator, police officer, electronic technician, clerk typist, and carpet-layer helper. Custer County's joblessness moved upward to 1.9 in July from 1.4 in June, though lower than last July's 3.0 percent.

DUNCAN - The Duncan office of the State Employment Service reported a demand for workers in July in the following occupations: sewing machine operators, hairdresser/beauticians, electric linespersons, and auto mechanics. Surpluses were in five main groups: general office clerks, cashier-checkers, sales clerks, construction workers, and truck drivers. Stephens county's joblessness edged to 1.9 percent in July 1981 from 1.6 in June, still considerably below last year's 2.9 percent.

(Continued on page 28)

CHART IV

Index of WAGE & SALARY Employment

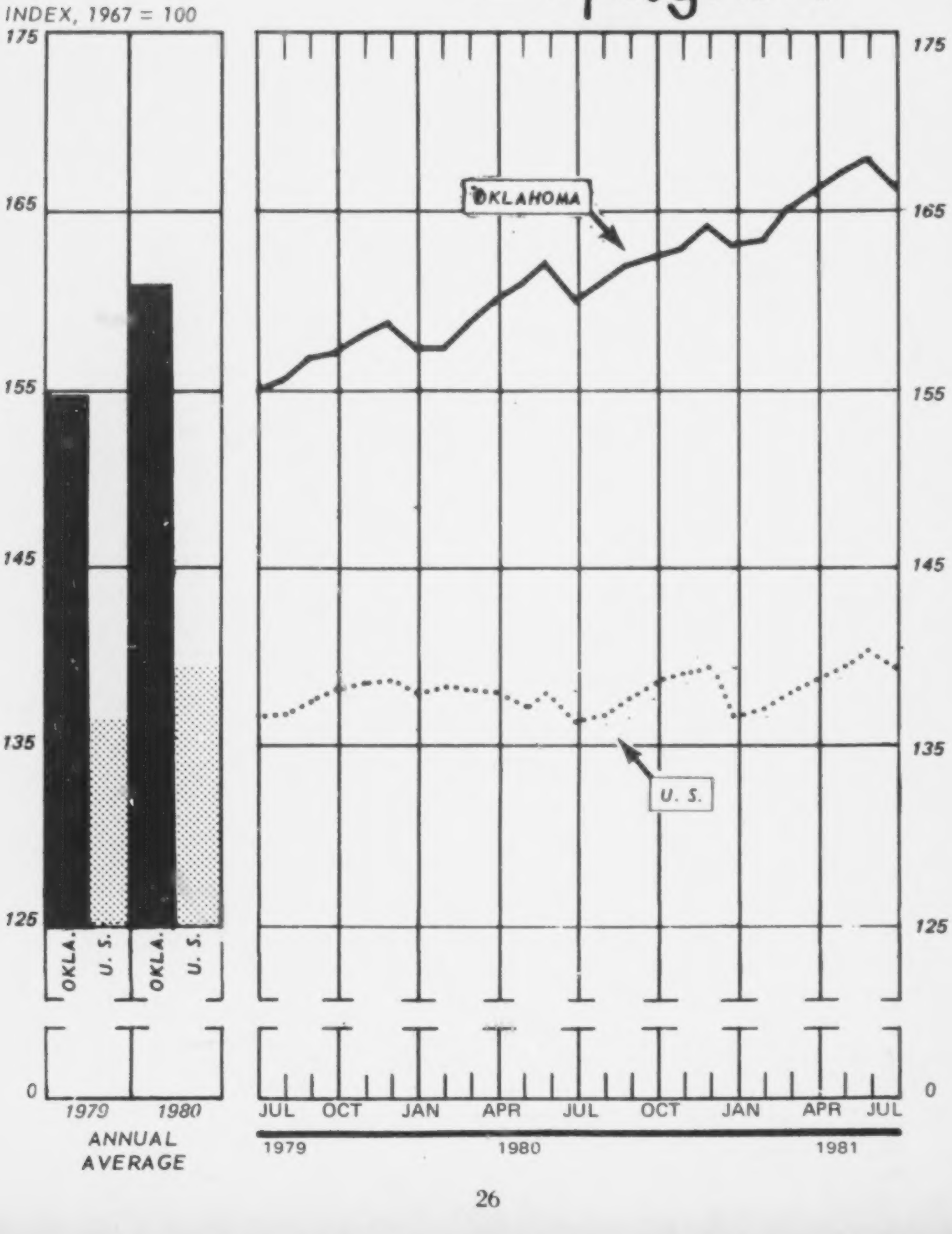
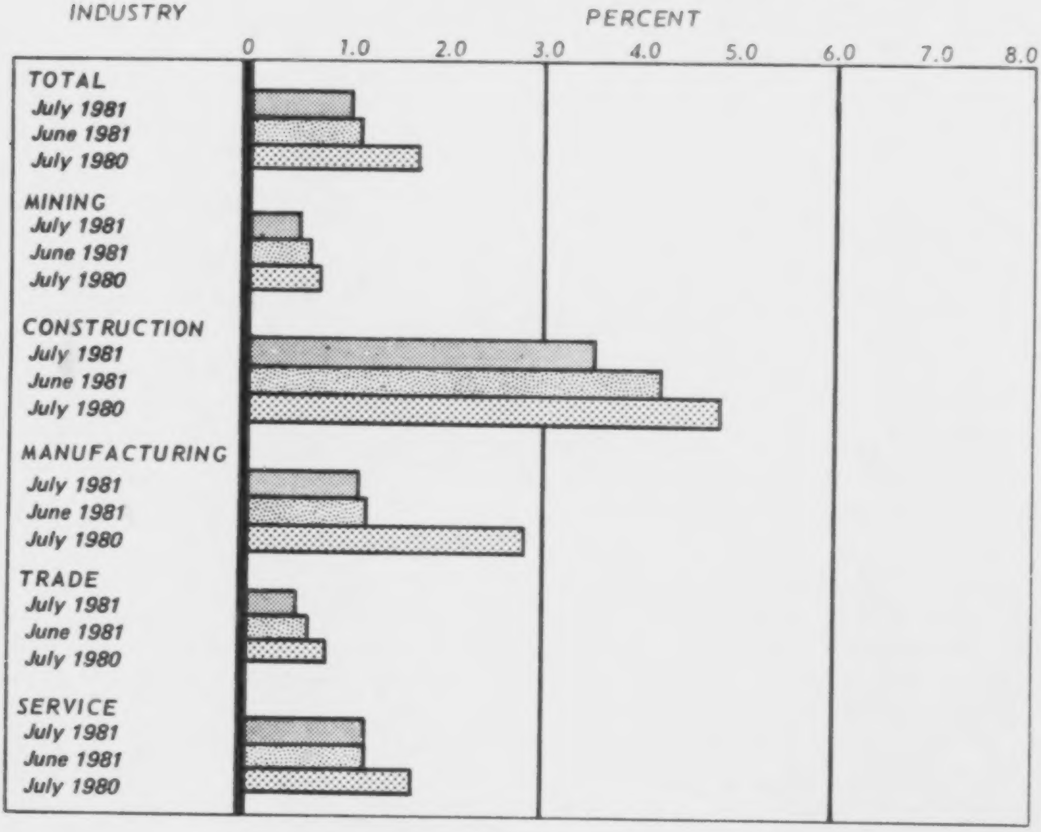


CHART V

Compensable UNEMPLOYMENT in Oklahoma

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS BY INDUSTRY AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT *



INDUSTRY GROUP	AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT	COMPENSABLE UNEMPLOYMENT		
	January 1980 – December 1980	1981	1981	1980
TOTAL	939,700	9,052	10,239	14,924
MINING	77,800	360	443	409
CONSTRUCTION	58,900	2,041	2,473	2,810
MANUFACTURING	191,700	2,139	2,328	5,090
TRADE	264,100	1,296	1,493	2,128
SERVICE	171,300	2,035	2,096	2,628

* *Since waiting period and disallowed claims are excluded, these figures are less than those shown in Chart III and Tables IV and V.*

(Continued from page 25)

DURANT - Bryan County's jobless rate rose somewhat to 4.9 percent in July 1981, higher than the 3.7 of June but substantially below the 7.0 percent of last July. Employment in the county declined to 12,530 from 13,040, down 510 over this 30-day span.

ELK CITY - Employment in Beckham County totaled 9,080 in July compared to 8,950 in June. Concurrently, unemployment dropped from 190 to 140. Corresponding jobless rates for these comparative periods were 1.5 percent in July and 2.1 in June. This July's rate was substantially below last July's 2.8. Of importance in this area, the State Transportation Commission's approval of a $2.95 million railroad track purchase marked the beginning of a program to keep freight moving through Oklahoma by rail. The Transportation Department was authorized to buy 59 miles of line between Hydro and Elk City from a bankrupt railroad company.

GUYMON - Labor supply in the Guymon area was limited again in July. Also, the longstanding demand for roustabouts and welders was still unfilled. There was a more recent demand for heavy equipment operators and a large number of track laborers. Conversely, general office clerks, cashier-checkers, farm workers, construction workers, and truck drivers were in surplus. Texas County's jobless rate showed a favorable drop to 1.6 percent, compared to 2.5 in June and 2.7 one year earlier.

HOLDENVILLE - The local Job Service office in Holdenville reported a continuing surplus of rotary driller helpers. The surplus of sewing machine operators was still about the same. Hughes County unemployment was down somewhat in July to 5.5 percent from 5.9 percent in June. This reflected an even greater improvement over the July 1980 rate of 8.9 percent.

HUGO - The State Employment Service in Hugo again reported a large surplus of sewing machine operators in July because of the closing of a local factory. Choctaw County showed a drop in unemployment during July to 10.5 percent, compared to June's 11.4 percent and the previous July's 10.8 percent.

NORMAN - The local Job Service office in Norman during July reported a large surplus of applicants within the following occupations: cashiers, material handlers, receptionists, assemblers, salespersons, and waiters/waitresses. During the same period, however, employers listed vacancies for rotary drillers, acoustical tile workers, cashiers, and bookkeepers. July's unemployment rate in Cleveland County went down to 2.5 percent in July, compared to 3.3 in June and 3.9 one year earlier.

POTEAU - The State Employment office at Poteau reported a sizable surplus of job applicants in this area during July. These jobseekers were registered in the following major categories: construction workers, material handlers, general office clerks, assemblers, waiters/waitresses, and truck drivers. On the other hand, there was a demand for surveyor helpers, store laborers, assembly line workers, and sales clerks, as well as an unusually great demand for clean-up workers. LeFlore County joblessness eased to 5.3 percent, slightly below the 5.4 of the previous month, but far below the 10.1 percent of July 1980.

(Continued on page 33)

TABLE III

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	MANUFACTURING			DURABLE GOODS			STONE, CLAY & GLASS			PRIMARY METALS		
1980												
July	$294.71	39.4	$7.48	$303.28	39.8	$7.62	$328.86	40.5	$8.12	$316.03	37.4	$8.45
August	286.21	39.1	7.32	292.70	39.5	7.41	327.57	41.1	7.97	314.59	38.6	8.15
September	300.35	40.1	7.49	311.76	40.7	7.66	336.94	41.7	8.08	323.57	39.8	8.13
October	299.20	40.0	7.48	309.02	40.5	7.63	333.74	41.0	8.14	333.66	39.3	8.49
November	318.89	41.2	7.74	325.40	41.4	7.86	346.93	41.9	8.28	347.53	39.9	8.71
December	324.66	41.2	7.88	334.91	41.5	8.07	343.61	41.2	8.34	355.52	41.1	8.65
1981												
January	314.79	40.1	7.85	318.38	40.2	7.92	331.25	40.2	8.24	344.27	39.8	8.65
February	315.21	39.5	7.98	319.20	39.8	8.02	305.51	36.5	8.37	344.80	40.0	8.62
March	328.85	40.8	8.06	340.31	41.4	8.22	339.33	40.3	8.42	342.47	39.5	8.67
April	330.46	40.3	8.20	340.25	40.7	8.36	352.56	40.9	8.62	341.51	38.2	8.94
May	332.92	40.6	8.20	344.42	41.1	8.38	354.55	40.8	8.69	349.85	38.7	9.04
June r	328.46	40.5	8.11	337.00	40.7	8.28	367.69	41.5	8.86	355.94	38.9	9.15
July p	334.49	40.3	8.30	346.83	40.9	8.48	365.98	40.8	8.97	349.30	38.3	9.12
	FABRICATED METALS			FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS			MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL			OIL FIELD MACHINERY		
1980												
July	$287.55	40.5	$7.10	$291.13	40.1	$7.26	$274.53	39.5	$6.95	$308.70	42.0	$7.35
August	291.20	40.5	7.19	298.16	40.9	7.29	281.40	40.2	7.00	311.96	42.1	7.41
September	302.41	41.2	7.34	303.40	41.0	7.40	288.56	40.7	7.09	323.02	43.3	7.46
October	294.44	40.5	7.27	293.79	40.3	7.29	291.81	41.1	7.10	324.08	43.5	7.45
November	301.25	40.6	7.42	311.82	41.3	7.55	294.89	40.9	7.21	329.41	43.4	7.59
December	308.25	40.4	7.63	310.40	40.0	7.76	302.41	41.2	7.34	327.33	42.9	7.63
1981												
January	313.74	41.5	7.56	317.06	41.5	7.64	299.95	40.1	7.48	328.38	42.1	7.80
February	307.69	40.7	7.56	311.92	40.3	7.74	304.84	40.7	7.49	341.60	42.7	8.00
March	313.59	41.1	7.63	323.11	40.9	7.90	312.16	41.4	7.54	339.77	42.9	7.92
April	309.57	40.1	7.72	319.55	40.5	7.89	311.04	40.5	7.68	344.32	42.3	8.14
May	323.47	41.9	7.72	343.40	42.5	8.08	317.34	41.0	7.74	347.01	43.0	8.07
June r	323.38	41.3	7.83	342.30	42.0	8.15	311.85	40.5	7.70	327.18	41.0	7.98
July p	332.90	41.2	8.08	340.73	41.3	8.25	311.45	40.5	7.69	326.61	41.5	7.87

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

MANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT			TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT			NONDURABLE GOODS			FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS		
1980												
July	$266.11	38.4	$6.93	$419.58	42.0	$9.99	$279.03	38.7	$7.21	$274.44	40.3	$6.81
August	281.48	40.5	6.95	333.79	36.4	9.17	273.79	38.4	7.13	271.95	39.7	6.85
September	301.55	40.1	7.52	389.46	40.4	9.64	279.24	39.0	7.16	276.48	40.9	6.76
October	301.79	40.4	7.47	377.48	40.2	9.39	280.41	39.0	7.19	268.88	39.6	6.79
November	311.17	41.6	7.48	440.34	44.3	9.94	306.75	40.9	7.50	278.24	40.5	6.87
December	316.73	42.4	7.47	464.64	44.0	10.56	303.00	40.4	7.50	268.49	39.6	6.78
1981												
January	319.03	42.2	7.56	379.39	38.4	9.88	306.48	39.7	7.72	298.08	41.4	7.20
February	304.30	40.9	7.44	403.90	39.1	10.33	308.10	39.0	7.90	274.32	38.8	7.07
March	307.84	41.1	7.49	480.26	43.7	10.99	305.71	39.6	7.72	285.84	39.7	7.20
April	306.53	40.6	7.55	482.85	43.9	11.10	310.47	39.5	7.86	281.52	39.1	7.20
May	310.72	41.1	7.56	477.81	42.7	11.19	308.48	39.6	7.79	280.28	39.2	7.15
June r	311.30	40.8	7.63	428.90	40.5	10.59	310.37	40.1	7.74	281.40	40.2	7.00
July p	304.67	40.3	7.56	483.91	42.9	11.28	310.46	39.2	7.92	287.43	40.2	7.15

YEAR AND MONTH	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
	APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES			PRINTING & PUBLISHING			NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS			PETROLEUM REFINING		
1980												
July	$147.44	35.7	$4.13	$263.25	37.5	$7.02	$265.66	37.0	$7.18	$477.36	44.2	$10.80
August	149.09	36.1	4.13	263.78	37.9	6.96	274.36	38.0	7.22	409.14	39.8	10.28
September	149.94	35.7	4.20	265.94	38.1	6.98	272.80	38.1	7.16	430.44	40.8	10.55
October	150.65	36.3	4.15	272.06	38.7	7.03	281.69	38.8	7.26	435.11	41.4	10.51
November	160.70	37.9	4.24	286.48	39.9	7.18	286.88	38.2	7.51	532.49	47.8	11.14
December	161.63	37.5	4.31	312.48	42.0	7.44	293.49	39.5	7.43	448.33	41.9	10.70
1981												
January	160.00	36.2	4.42	292.05	39.1	7.47	281.52	36.8	7.65	472.56	41.2	11.47
February	162.00	36.0	4.50	287.98	38.5	7.48	280.02	35.9	7.80	516.67	41.4	12.48
March	166.35	36.4	4.57	295.14	39.3	7.51	292.61	38.1	7.68	474.12	41.3	11.48
April	[illegible]	36.1	4.57	291.00	38.8	7.50	288.33	37.3	7.73	526.95	45.0	11.71
May	[illegible]	36.7	4.58	306.52	39.5	7.76	297.59	38.3	7.77	492.56	43.9	11.22
June r	169.48	38.0	4.46	312.43	39.8	7.85	297.08	37.7	7.88	480.22	42.8	11.22
July p	158.95	35.4	4.49	304.96	39.4	7.74	298.96	37.7	7.93	499.82	43.2	11.57

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE III (Cont.)

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
1980 - 1981

NONMANUFACTURING

YEAR AND MONTH	CONSTRUCTION			OIL & GAS EXTRACTION			PUBLIC UTILITIES			WHOLESALE TRADE			RETAIL TRADE*		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings
1980															
July	$375.58	38.6	$9.73	$388.37	46.4	$8.37	$326.83	40.6	$8.05	$279.33	40.6	$6.88	$193.89	34.5	$5.62
August	380.38	38.5	9.88	397.25	46.3	8.58	319.20	40.1	7.96	273.64	40.3	6.79	189.61	34.6	5.48
September	400.60	39.9	10.04	405.36	46.7	8.68	326.00	40.0	8.15	276.17	40.2	6.87	185.32	32.8	5.65
October	387.16	38.6	10.03	406.29	46.7	8.70	338.75	39.9	8.49	281.99	40.4	6.98	184.37	33.1	5.57
November	379.50	37.5	10.12	411.14	46.3	8.88	339.47	39.2	8.66	286.01	40.8	7.01	183.25	32.9	5.57
December	390.83	37.4	10.45	422.39	47.3	8.93	350.80	40.0	8.77	287.64	40.8	7.05	187.25	33.8	5.54
1981															
January	381.11	37.4	10.19	440.75	47.7	9.24	352.46	40.1	8.79	289.26	40.4	7.16	189.73	32.6	5.82
February	360.02	35.4	10.17	516.67	41.4	12.48	351.52	39.9	8.81	287.03	39.7	7.23	185.79	32.2	5.77
March	386.46	38.0	10.17	432.89	46.9	9.23	360.53	40.6	8.88	292.18	40.3	7.25	189.26	32.8	5.77
April	395.10	38.1	10.37	428.74	46.2	9.28	357.54	40.4	8.85	299.77	40.4	7.42	194.88	33.2	5.87
May	388.56	36.9	10.53	441.75	46.5	9.50	361.34	40.6	8.90	298.34	40.1	7.44	198.32	33.5	5.92
June r	397.62	37.3	10.66	442.52	46.0	9.62	368.33	41.2	8.94	303.48	40.9	7.42	205.11	34.3	5.98
July p	411.28	38.8	10.60	446.29	46.2	9.66	365.81	40.6	9.01	302.19	40.4	7.48	210.26	34.3	6.13

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 144,500 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1980 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
*p - Preliminary; r - Revised. *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

TABLE IV

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA'S AND LOCAL OFFICES†

1979 - 1981

PLACE	Jul 1981	Jun 1981	May 1981	Jul 1980	Jul 1979
State Total	**12,274**	**13,621**	**12,163**	**20,079**	**12,845**
Ada	176	194	195	297	200
Altus	149	176	159	179	135
Ardmore	240	278	265	418	287
Bartlesville	179	173	133	183	166
Broken Arrow*	157	157	149	246	59
Chickasha	116	126	104	275	203
Claremore*	160	177	171	322	166
Clinton	42	50	47	81	71
Duncan	84	103	93	168	130
Durant	241	255	208	516	227
Edmond*	121	124	118	198	61
Elk City	39	44	37	67	50
Enid	92	93	86	158	149
Guymon	12	17	23	18	19
Holdenville	161	173	189	233	212
Hugo	276	354	340	295	200
Idabel	285	379	350	468	258
Lawton SMSA***	308	355	342	650	482
McAlester	322	431	353	598	478
Miami	387	400	358	971	324
Muskogee	729	858	696	892	565
Norman*	271	300	161	345	184
Oklahoma City SMSA***	2,775	3,017	2,609	4,924	2,745
Okmulgee	253	265	263	346	312
Ponca City	195	164	172	251	193
Poteau	317	360	347	448	322
Pryor	396	419	320	447	253
Sallisaw**	250	280	350	407	- -
Sapulpa*	258	305	239	379	248
Seminole	78	72	86	123	117
Shawnee	226	265	230	427	262
Stillwater	135	148	106	517	175
Tahlequah	346	356	284	470	268
Tulsa SMSA***	2,914	3,152	2,758	4,392	2,975
Woodward	80	30	28	30	26
All Other	1,093	1,318	1,182	1,704	1,556

† *Includes the average weekly number of persons filing continued claims under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act for each of the months shown.*

* *Components do not add to total because Shawnee and Pryor figures are included in the Oklahoma City and Tulsa SMSA totals, respectively. Beginning October 1977, figures for Claremore, Norman and Sapulpa are shown separately. Effective July 1979, Broken Arrow and Edmond are also shown separately.*

** *Prior to January 1980, Sallisaw was included in the "All Other" category.*

*** *The Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties; Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Mayes, Rogers and Wagoner Counties; the Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

(Continued from page 28)

PRYOR - The total labor force and the number of employed workers in the Pryor area showed virtually no change from June to July. Most applicants were inexperienced jobseekers, as well as a number of construction workers. The rate of unemployment in Mayes County showed a minimal change to 5.3 percent in July from 5.5 percent the month before. By further comparison, this July's jobless rate improved from the 7.3 percent of one year ago.

SALLISAW - The State Employment Service office at Sallisaw listed the following occupations with surplus applicants during July: production assemblers, truck drivers, and construction workers. By contrast, two occupations were listed as having a current demand: licensed practical nurse and registered nurse. Sequoyah County's unemployment rate of 5.3 percent was down from June's 6.1 percent. Furthermore, the rate plummeted since last July, when it was 12.0 percent.

SAPULPA - Creek County joblessness narrowed to 3.0 percent this July compared to 3.6 percent in June. By further comparison, the decrease in unemployment has been even wider since last July, when the rate was 4.7 percent. Employment edged up to 29,475 during the latest month, up 100 from June.

SEMINOLE - Applicant surpluses in the Seminole area during July were reported among these major occupational groups: cashier-checkers, roustabouts, construction workers, light/heavy truck drivers, sewing machine operators, waiter/waitresses, and sales clerks. The surpluses in these occupations represented usual seasonal trends in this area. Activity in the construction industry in Seminole was lively this month. Among the many projects started in early July were seven new homes, five residential remodelings, one new church, one new school building, one office/shop, one office/warehouse, and three commercial remodelings. Comparative jobless rates in Seminole County for July 1981, June 1981, and July 1980 were 3.4, 3.5, and 5.8 percent, respectively.

TAHLEQUAH - Unemployment declined to 5.0 percent of the total labor force in Cherokee County during July, down from the 5.4 of June and even farther below last July's 8.5 percent. Nevertheless, a sizable labor surplus existed in this area. Unfilled job vacancies at the end of July were as follows: nurse aides, sales clerks, material handlers, stock clerks, carpenters, and truck drivers. On the other hand, there was a large demand during the month for roofers helpers, as well as demands for roofers, machine operators, cement masons helpers, and electricians.

WOODWARD - Construction in the Woodward area continued to mushroom, with forty-seven building permits issued during July in the total amount of $1,749,595. New residential permits totaled $1,475,000 while remodeling and additions totaled $134,595. One commercial permit was issued in the amount of $140,000 for a new warehouse building. No large-demand occupations were listed by the Woodward office, but there was a surplus in two occupations: construction and clerical work. This July's jobless rate was 3.8 percent—up from last month's 2.7 and above last July's 2.5 percent.

TABLE V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

I. INDUSTRY ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

OKLAHOMA AUGUST 1981 *

INDUSTRY	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
			Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	13,221	100.0	6,935	6,286	6,218	4,915	2,088	10,708	5,070	3,990	1,648	1,644	757	583	304	699	297	280	122
Mining	339	2.6	279	60	82	175	82	305	86	164	75	14	1	8	5	7	3	3	1
Contract Construction	2,043	15.5	1,903	140	431	1,154	458	1,743	364	1,006	373	170	44	73	53	119	23	64	32
Manufacturing, Total	2,238	16.9	1,034	1.204	700	1,138	400	1,766	528	917	321	259	78	133	50	124	44	60	20
Food & Kindred Products	226	1.7	108	118	73	102	51	174	54	82	38	26	6	12	8	22	9	8	5
Apparel & Related Products	387	2.9	29	358	155	149	83	319	131	123	65	23	5	5	13	38	17	20	1
Lumber & Wood Products	87	.7	58	29	10	52	25	74	7	44	23	6	1	3	2	5	2	3	0
Printing & Publishing	45	.3	20	25	8	22	15	39	7	19	13	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	0
Refining	46	.3	22	24	20	20	6	40	18	16	6	5	2	3	0	1	0	1	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	163	1.2	92	71	90	55	18	128	72	42	14	24	11	10	3	7	5	1	1
Primary Metal Products	63	.5	53	10	13	40	10	50	11	31	8	8	1	5	2	5	1	4	0
Fabricated Metal Products	285	2.2	200	85	73	155	57	244	63	128	53	28	5	20	3	9	4	4	1
Machinery, except Electrical	53	.4	28	25	19	25	9	48	15	24	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Machinery	400	3.0	145	255	102	258	40	289	56	205	28	70	21	38	11	11	1	10	0
Transportation Equipment	124	.9	84	40	45	65	14	83	21	52	10	21	11	8	2	4	1	1	2
All Other Manufacturing	359	2.7	195	164	92	195	72	278	73	151	54	43	10	27	6	21	4	7	10
Transportation & Public Utilities	333	2.5	244	89	70	173	90	258	53	136	69	60	13	29	18	10	3	5	2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,255	9.5	434	821	228	671	356	1,052	195	556	301	165	26	92	47	20	4	9	7
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	196	1.5	48	148	33	112	51	178	30	104	44	17	2	8	7	0	0	0	0
Services	2,122	16.1	557	1,565	561	1,082	479	1,551	393	818	340	370	109	167	94	188	53	92	43
State Government	182	1.4	57	125	76	77	29	146	89	57	20	27	3	16	8	8	4	3	1
All Other	517	3.9	238	279	84	297	136	368	56	211	101	91	14	55	22	58	14	31	13
INA [1]	3,996	30.2	2,141	1,855	3,953	36	7	3,341	3,316	21	4	471	469	2	0	165	149	13	3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

II. MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP ATTACHMENT BY SEX, DURATION AND RACE

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT							DURATION BY RACE†											
	Number	Percent Distribution	Sex		Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
			Male	Female	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**13,221**	**100.0**	**6,935**	**6,286**	**6,218**	**4,915**	**2,088**	**10,708**	**5,070**	**3,990**	**1,648**	**1,644**	**757**	**583**	**304**	**699**	**297**	**280**	**122**
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,210	9.2	480	730	305	664	241	996	236	559	201	114	36	56	22	96	30	48	18
Clerical	1,571	11.9	130	1,441	337	819	415	1,317	272	704	341	160	38	73	49	81	25	33	23
Sales	351	2.7	137	214	65	196	90	315	58	174	83	26	5	15	6	9	2	6	1
Service	1,086	8.2	273	813	283	543	260	711	202	346	163	287	63	146	78	76	17	42	17
Farming, Fishery, Forestry & Related	74	.6	42	32	22	39	13	60	17	34	9	9	3	3	3	5	2	2	1
Processing	277	2.1	144	133	77	124	76	205	57	91	57	38	7	19	12	29	10	12	7
Machine Trades	523	4.0	413	110	99	300	124	451	84	257	110	51	9	31	11	16	5	9	2
Bench Work	871	6.6	228	643	309	403	159	615	201	300	114	121	46	46	29	64	18	37	9
Structural Work	2,234	16.9	2,082	152	494	1,267	473	1,866	407	1,080	379	217	50	110	57	130	32	62	36
Miscellaneous	1,067	8.1	872	195	280	554	233	850	222	440	188	153	33	84	36	48	11	29	8
INA ¹	3,957	29.9	2,134	1,823	3,947	6	4	3,322	3,314	5	3	468	467	0	1	145	145	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE V (Cont.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

III. AGE AND SEX BY DURATION AND RACE

AGE AND SEX	TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT					DURATION BY RACE†											
			Duration by Weeks			White				Black				Indian			
	Number	Percent Distribution	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over	Number	Less Than 5	5-14	15 and over
Total	**13,221**	**100.0**	**6,218**	**4,915**	**2,088**	**10,708**	**5,070**	**3,990**	**1,648**	**1,644**	**757**	**583**	**304**	**699**	**297**	**280**	**122**
Under 22	611	4.6	175	334	102	508	139	287	82	62	17	30	15	34	14	15	5
22-24	1,002	7.6	246	533	223	798	180	438	180	133	39	62	32	51	19	22	10
25-34	3.140	23.8	769	1,678	693	2.428	566	1.333	329	460	114	222	124	191	53	100	38
35-44	2,010	15.2	493	1,102	415	1 594	385	877	332	249	63	131	55	138	31	83	24
45-54	1,424	10.8	318	756	350	1 146	243	626	277	157	40	74	43	96	26	45	25
55 and over	5.034	38.1	4,217	512	305	4.234	3.557	429	248	583	484	64	35	189	154	15	20
Male-Total	**6,935**	**52.5**	**3,246**	**2,653**	**1,036**	**5,634**	**2,667**	**2,182**	**785**	**861**	**383**	**306**	**172**	**355**	**149**	**134**	**72**
Under 22	338	2.6	96	183	59	281	76	156	49	35	10	18	7	16	6	7	3
22-24	540	4.1	146	285	109	428	107	237	84	59	19	32	18	28	14	8	6
25-34	1,784	13.5	422	995	367	1,400	318	808	274	259	67	123	69	99	22	54	23
35-44	967	7.2	211	558	188	762	174	451	137	125	25	68	32	61	8	36	17
45-54	684	5.2	137	385	162	545	101	322	122	79	17	37	25	45	12	20	13
55 and over	2.632	19.9	2.234	247	151	2.218	1.891	208	119	294	245	28	21	106	87	9	10
Female-Total	**6,286**	**47.5**	**2,972**	**2,262**	**1,052**	**5,074**	**2,403**	**1,808**	**863**	**783**	**374**	**277**	**132**	**344**	**148**	**146**	**50**
Under 22	273	2.1	79	151	43	227	63	131	33	27	7	12	8	18	8	8	2
22-24	462	3.5	100	248	114	370	73	201	96	64	20	30	14	23	5	14	4
25-34	1,356	10.3	347	683	326	1.028	248	525	255	201	47	99	55	92	31	46	15
35-44	1.053	8.0	282	544	227	832	211	426	195	124	38	63	23	77	23	47	7
45-54	740	5.6	181	371	188	601	142	304	155	78	23	37	18	51	14	25	12
55 and over	2,402	18.2	1.983	265	154	2.016	1.666	221	129	289	239	36	14	83	67	6	10

* Based on data for week of March 16-22, 1981.

† Figures for White, Black and Indian will not add to totals due to other non-white and persons for which information was not available.

' This item includes a substantial number of claimants, such as those claiming benefits from another state (interstate) for which individual characteristics are not available. More specific information for such persons will be available only for the mid-month of each quarter (February, May, August and November).

CHART VI

HOURS & EARNINGS of Factory Employees

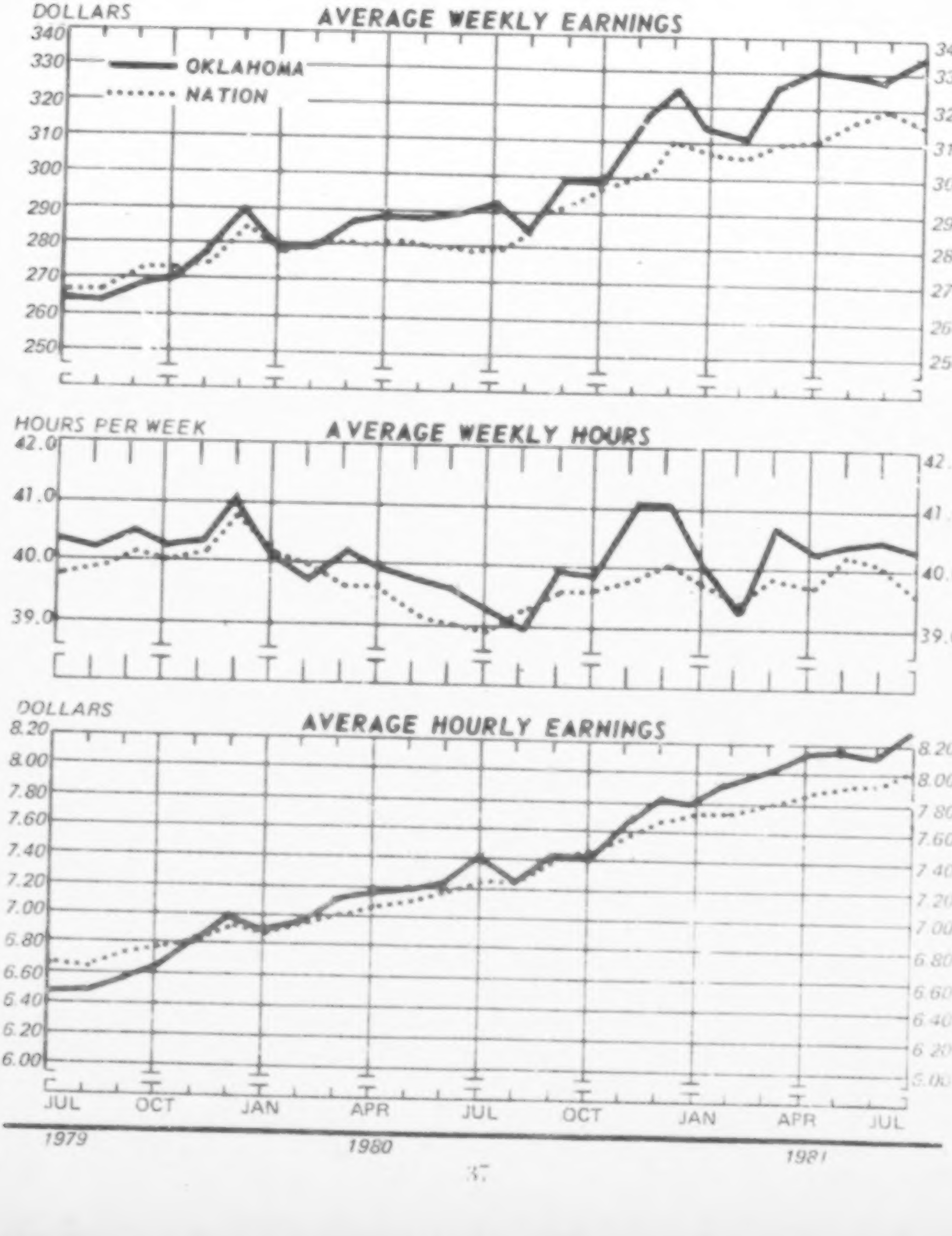


TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

AUGUST 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
State Total	**1,357,000**	**42,400**	**1,399,400**	**3.0**
Oklahoma City SMSA*	424,700	11,700	436,400	2.7
Tulsa SMSA**	335,700	10,400	346,100	3.0
Lawton SMSA***	31,850	1,200	33,050	3.6
Adair	7,380	480	7,860	6.1
Alfalfa	3,180	40	3,220	1.2
Atoka	3,780	190	3,970	4.8
Beaver	2,910	50	2,960	1.7
Beckham	9,080	140	9,220	1.5
Blaine	5,850	90	5,940	1.5
Bryan	12,530	520	13,050	4.0
Caddo	12,300	380	12,680	3.0
Canadian	27,425	775	28,200	2.7
Carter	19,075	425	19,500	2.2
Cherokee	11,910	630	12,540	5.0
Choctaw	4,690	550	5,240	10.2
Cimarron	1,600	40	1,640	2.4
Cleveland	59,650	1,525	61,175	2.5
Coal	1,700	100	1,800	5.6
Comanche	31,850	1,200	33,050	3.6
Cotton	2,360	40	2,400	1.7
Craig	7,280	200	7,480	2.7
Creek	29,475	900	30,375	3.0
Custer	13,100	260	13,360	1.9
Delaware	10,390	430	10,820	4.0
Dewey	3,220	80	3,300	2.4
Ellis	2,400	70	2,470	2.8
Garfield	28,275	675	28,950	2.3
Garvin	11,620	190	11,810	1.6
Grady	17,250	290	17,540	1.7
Grant	2,780	40	2,820	1.4
Greer	2,690	50	2,740	1.8
Harmon	1,800	70	1,870	3.7
Harper	1,840	40	1,880	2.1
Haskell	4,180	290	4,470	6.5
Hughes	4,990	290	5,280	5.5
Jackson	10,080	380	10,460	3.6
Jefferson	2,890	60	2,950	2.0
Johnston	3,810	110	3,920	2.8
Kay	23,200	475	23,675	2.0
Kingfisher	7,920	150	8,070	1.9
Kiowa	5,360	150	5,510	2.7

TABLE VI (Cont.)

LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Employment and Unemployment

IN OKLAHOMA

BY SMSA AND COUNTY

AUGUST 1981

SMSA OR COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Latimer	2,390	200	2,590	7.7
LeFlore	14,950	830	15,780	5.3
Lincoln	9,070	300	9,370	3.2
Logan	8,620	180	8,800	2.2
Love	2,300	70	2,370	3.0
McClain	11,080	250	11,330	2.2
McCurtain	11,680	820	12,500	6.6
McIntosh	5,830	290	6,120	4.7
Major	3,740	40	3,780	1.1
Marshall	3,960	110	4,070	2.7
Mayes	15,760	890	16,650	5.3
Murray	5,460	170	5,630	3.0
Muskogee	25,775	1,575	27,350	5.8
Noble	5,130	120	5,250	2.3
Nowata	5,100	200	5,300	3.8
Okfuskee	3,630	150	3,780	4.0
Oklahoma	298,250	8,250	306,500	2.7
Okmulgee	12,325	600	12,925	4.6
Osage	18,690	320	19,010	1.7
Ottawa	12,025	575	12,600	4.6
Pawnee	5,360	160	5,520	2.9
Payne	27,550	450	28,000	1.6
Pittsburg	11,650	725	12,375	5.9
Pontotoc	13,240	430	13,670	3.1
Pottawatomie	28,300	875	29,175	3.0
Pushmataha	2,390	210	2,600	8.1
Roger Mills	3,190	50	3,240	1.5
Rogers	20,130	610	20,740	2.9
Seminole	10,160	360	10,520	3.4
Sequoyah	11,310	630	11,940	5.3
Stephens	21,140	420	21,560	1.9
Texas	8,590	140	8,730	1.6
Tillman	4,620	160	4,780	3.3
Tulsa	235,250	7,200	242,450	3.0
Wagoner	16,400	470	16,870	2.8
Washington	24,030	440	24,470	1.8
Washita	7,040	110	7,150	1.5
Woods	5,230	60	5,290	1.1
Woodward	13,850	550	14,400	3.8

Note: Data shown in this table are preliminary figures.
Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

* *Oklahoma City SMSA includes Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties.*

** *Tulsa SMSA includes Tulsa, Creek, Mayes, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties.*

*** *Lawton SMSA includes Comanche County only.*

TABLE VII

SELECTED National ECONOMIC INDICATORS

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

(In Thousands)

	Labor Force (Civilian)	Employed	Agri-cultural	Nonagri-cultural	Unem-ployed
Not Seasonally Adjusted					
1980					
Jul	106,997	98,587	3,358	94,724	8,410
Aug	106,127	98,115	3,636	94,480	8,011
Sep	104,720	97,256	3,635	93,621	7,464
Oct	105,415	97,933	3,501	94,431	7,482
Nov	105,287	97,801	3,214	94,586	7,486
Dec	104,778	97,545	3,044	94,501	7,233
1981					
Jan	104,671	96,128	2,860	93,268	8,543
Feb	104,808	96,383	2,773	93,609	8,425
Mar	105,405	97,318	2,905	94,413	8,087
Apr	105,678	98,282	3,257	95,026	7,396
May	106,347	98,803	3,435	95,367	7,545
Jun	107,621	99,341	3,763	95,578	8,279
Jul	108,408	100,474	3,814	96,660	7,934

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS*

(In Thousands)

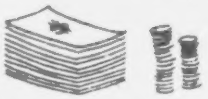
Not Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jul	89,711
Aug	89,969
Sep	90,638
Oct	91,244
Nov	91,599
Dec	91,750
1981	
Jan	89,988
Feb	90,138
Mar	90,720
Apr	91,337
May*	91,848
Jun*	92,446
Jul	91,680

**Excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestic service. These figures are revised to a March 1980 benchmark.*

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME



(In Billions of Dollars)
Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

1980	
Jul	2,161.2
Aug	2,179.4
Sep	2,205.7
Oct	2,234.3
Nov	2,257.6
Dec	2,276.6
1981	
Jan	2,300.7
Feb	2,31P
Mar	2,340.4
Apr	2,353.7
May	2,367.6
Jun*	2,384.7
Jul	2,421.7

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

TABLE VII (Cont.)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

Annual Rates, Seasonally Adjusted

(In Billions of Dollars)

1971	1077.6
1972	1185.9
1973	1326,4
1974	1434.2
1975	1549.2
1976	1718.0
1977	1918.0
1978	2156.1
1979	2413.9
1980	2626.1
2nd Quarter 1980	2564.8
3rd Quarter 1980	2637.3
4th Quarter 1980	2730.6
1st Quarter 1981	2853.0
2nd Quarter 1981	2881.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

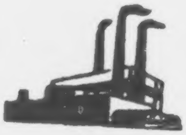
New Construction Put in Place

(In Millions of Dollars)

1980	
Jun	19,766
Jul	20,048
Aug	20,500
Sep	21,309
Oct	21,477
Nov	20,319
Dec	19,696
1981	
Jan	16,882
Feb	16,184
Mar	18,020
Apr*	19,484
May*	20,400
Jun	21,573

*Revised

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally Adjusted Index

1967 = 100

1980	
Jul	140.4
Aug	141.8
Sep	144.1
Oct	146.9
Nov	149.4
Dec	151.0
1981	
Jan	151.7
Feb	151.1
Mar	152.2
Apr	152.3
May	152.8
Jun*	152.9
Jul	153.4

*Revised

SOURCE: Federal Reserve Board

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

	Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers		All Urban Consumers
1980			
Jul	248.0	Jul	247.8
Aug	249.6	Aug	249.4
Sep	251.9	Sep	251.7
Oct	254.1	Oct	253.9
Nov	256.4	Nov	256.2
Dec	258.7	Dec	258.4
1981			
Jan	260.7	Jan	260.5
Feb	263.5	Feb	263.2
Mar	265.2	Mar	265.1
Apr	266.8	Apr	266.8
May	269.1	May	269.0
Jun	271.4	Jun	271.3
Jul	274.6	Jul	274.4

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor

TABLE VIII

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES *

UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA

1978 - 1981

MONTH	1978				1979				1980				1981				MONTH
	RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		RATE UNADJUSTED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED		
	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	U.S.	OKLA.	
Jan	7.0	4.4	6.4	4.1	6.4	4.1	5.8	3.8	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.2	5.6	7.4	5.2	Jan
Feb	6.9	5.1	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.0	5.7	3.7	6.8	4.2	6.2	3.9	8.0	4.9	7.3	4.7	Feb
Mar	6.6	4.0	6.2	4.0	6.1	3.3	5.7	3.3	6.6	4.3	6.3	4.4	7.7	4.0	7.3	4.1	Mar
Apr	5.8	3.7	6.1	3.7	5.5	3.4	5.8	3.4	6.6	5.0	6.9	5.0	7.0	3.4	7.3	3.4	Apr
May	5.5	3.7	6.1	3.9	5.2	3.1	5.8	3.2	7.0	5.8	7.6	6.1	7.1	3.2	7.6	3.4	May
Jun	6.2	4.0	5.9	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.5	7.5	5.0	7.7	3.3	7.3	3.0	Jun
Jul	6.3	3.9	6.2	3.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	3.2	7.9	5.4	7.6	5.1	7.3	3.0	7.0	2.9	Jul
Aug	5.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	5.9	3.0	5.9	3.1	7.5	5.0	7.6	5.2					Aug
Sep	5.7	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	7.1	4.8	7.4	5.1					Sep
Oct	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.9	3.5	7.1	4.7	7.6	5.0					Oct
Nov	5.5	3.7	5.8	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.8	3.7	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.8					Nov
Dec	5.6	3.6	5.9	3.7	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.1	6.9	4.3	7.4	4.5					Dec
ANNUAL AVERAGE	6.0	3.9	——	——	5.8	3.4	——	——	7.1	4.8	——	——					ANNUAL AVERAGE

* *Percent of Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.*

Note: *The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment rates for Oklahoma prior to 1970 are not comparable with subsequent data due to change in estimating procedures.*

Sources: *U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

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